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Gazetteer

of the

Province of Sind

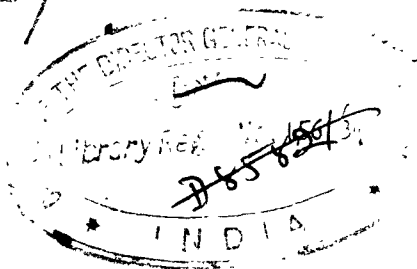
B Volume III

Sukkur District

30451

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SUKKUR

DESCRIPTION

TABLES II-A, II-B AND III

CHAPTER I OF "A" VOLUME

The Sukkur District is situated between 27° 4' and 28° 22', North latitude and 68° 15' and 70° 12' East longitude and covers an area of 5606·15 square miles. It is very irregular in form and is divided by the river Indus into two unequal portions. On the north it is bounded by the Upper Sind Frontier District, the river separating the two Districts for a distance of twenty five miles and then the Begari canal, and by a detached portion of the Bahawalpur State ; the same state bounds it on the north-east, Jesalmir on the south-east, the Khairpur State on the south-west, the Indus again intervening for about twenty-five miles, and the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts on the west. Three small detached portions of the District are enclosed by Khairpur territory south of the river and to the west of Rohri.

A large portion of the district, including all the Rohri taluka east of the Nara and as much of the Mirpur Mathelo taluka as lies east and south of the Dahar Canal, consists of hills of wind-blown sand, running in parallel rows from north-east to south-west. This is known as the Registan and is part of the great desert which continues into the Thar and Parkar District. A very little rain suffices to sustain a surprising amount of vegetation on the hills, consisting chiefly of shrubs, such as *Salvadora* (*Khabar*), on which camels feed, while the valleys are often moist enough to admit of cultivation and, when uncultivated, to yield luxuriant crops of rank grass. By the inhabitants the fodder of the desert is esteemed particularly nutritious and their opinion is supported by the fact that they send large numbers of cattle and camels for sale to Gujarat and other parts. The sub-soil is everywhere extraordinarily salt and there is consequently difficulty in obtaining water fit to drink. Some tracts are quite uninhabitable from this cause. The remainder of the district with the exception of the hills south of Rohri and the strip of barren *pat* that flanks them, is a level plain covered with alluvial loam, much of it very recently deposited, since the course of the Indus is particularly uncertain above Sukkur and is constantly eroding land on one bank and casting it up on the other. The irrigated land is very fertile. Where the land is not irrigated as in much of the Shikarpur taluka north of Shikarpur, it soon becomes overgrown with tamarisk, "ak" (*Calotropis procera*) and other characteristic vegetation.

There are no hills in the district except the low range on the northern extremity of which Sukkur and Rohri are built and which run southward from that point to the Khairpur boundary. They extend for some twenty-five miles into that

Hills.

state spreading out to a width of seventeen miles. Their greatest elevation is about 480 feet above mean sea level, or about 300 above the surrounding country. They are of nummulitic limestone and belong to the same group as the Khirthar range (see Geology, "A" volume) which they resemble in their rugged and barren aspect.

The Indus as already stated traverses the whole length of the district.

Rivers.

Above Sukkur its course changes from year to year. At Sukkur it passes through the gorge between that town and Rohri, the island of Bukkur bisecting the channel. This is one of the few fixed points of the river's course, and its gauge readings are reported on Bukkur island. The gauge was fixed there as long ago as 1848 and some facts in connection with it are of interest. In 1858 the Government of India had completed a series of accurate levelling in this part of India and from the benchmark which was fixed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey party at Mari near Shikarpur, a connection was made with the gauge and the levellers found its zero to be 183·84 feet above Karachi mean sea level. But in 1905 the Survey Department again visited Sind and made a direct connection with this gauge, when it was found that hitherto a slightly erroneous value had been accepted and it was determined then that the true value was 184·44 feet above Karachi mean sea level. The gauge is close to the up stream extremity of Bukkur island and is fixed in a well which is pierced with holes and thus has a free connection with the river. Situated in the narrow neck through which the river here passes there is a very considerable surging or "breathing" of the water surface when the flood is high. This swinging sometimes amounts to as much as three feet. The reading for each particular day is taken at eight o'clock in the morning and the level reached by the water at the top of its "breathing" is taken as that to be recorded. The gauge in this constricted part of the river is far from being in an ideal position, but since it is such an old established one the continuity of river height observations there is desirable for comparison. A gauge which gives relatively more satisfactory river flood heights has been established since 1898 at Din Belo island opposite Sukkur, but at a place where the construction of the river is not abnormal as it is at Bukkur.

The maximum reading recorded in recent years was 17·4 feet on August 3rd, 1914. The maximum on record was 17·9 feet on August 29th, 1897.

The only other river of the district is the Eastern Nara. It is a river in the sense that it carries off the Indus flood waters, whilst its supply channel which takes off just above Rohri ensures it a regular flow. The Nara flows into the Thar and Parkar District, and from it the Jamrao and Mithrao Canals derive their supply.

Up to about sixty years ago the district depended for its productiveness upon the annual inundation, which came in the form of floods leaving the Indus at different points

Floods.

and following the lines of lowest level and submerging all depressed lands. These floods were known as *lets* and distinguished by different names. The principal *let* on the western side was the Muhromari, which breached the right bank of the river near the town of that

name, while on the eastern side the heaviest came over the Bahawalpur boundary on the north. When the river rose higher than usual these floods were calamitous, as in 1863-64, when the Muhromari flood partially ruined several flourishing villages and converted a large tract of country into a jungle, with only patches here and there of rabi cultivation. On the right bank they have for many years been stopped by a complete system of substantial bunds, whilst on the left bank a flood diversion bund has only recently been completed. This takes off from the railway line near Mando Dairo station and runs south-east to the sand hills for some thirty miles. The floods used to enter the Nara supply channel at the 12th mile, and produce much silt; the new bund is intended to divert them and to cause them to discharge into the Nara at the 30th mile.

The constantly changing course of the river has caused portions of the Upper Sind Frontier District to be on the left bank at the present time. A definite plan of demarcating the boundaries of the district and those of the Upper Sind Frontier and Bahawalpur State is under consideration.

The climate of Sukkur is that which prevails throughout Upper Sind.

There are two well defined seasons, the hot and the cold. The former may be said to begin at any time after the middle of March, the latter after the middle of October. The statistics given in tables 3 show that the temperature rarely exceeds 120 in May, June and July and to this extent Sukkur is cooler than Jacobabad. Although, being situated on limestone hills, it is exposed to a fierce radiation in the afternoon, it derives some benefit from its proximity to the river, as it is seldom that a breeze does not arise at night, and render sleep comparatively easy. It is this circumstance that makes Sukkur the least intolerable place of residence in Upper Sind. The dust-storms, which are common in these parts, include Sukkur in their course. The figures given in table 3 of the cold weather temperature are probably inaccurate, as there are usually a few days in every year in which frost occurs. The weather in December, January and February is ordinarily cold and bracing. The average rainfall at Sukkur on a basis of ten years is put down at 2·36 inches, the highest rainfall in the past ten years was 7·46 inches and the lowest 7·6 cents. July and August are the months in which most rain falls, but it may be expected with more certainty in January, February and March. September, October and November are the most rainless months.

POPULATION

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI

CHAPTER IV OF "A" VOLUME

According to the Census of 1921 the population of the District was 510,292 of which number 358,396 or about 72 per cent. were Mussalmans; 168,031, or about 29 per cent., Hindus, and the remainder Christians and others.

The present Sukkur District formed part of the old Shikarpur District, from which seven talukas, Ratodero, Larkana, Kambar, Labdarya, Mehar, Nasirabad (*i.e.*, Warah) and Kakar were taken to form part of the new District of Larkana in 1901. Deducting the population of these talukas from the figures of previous censuses, we get the population of the present area on those occasions as shown in the margin. The increase in the 49 years from 1872 to 1921 was 130,759 or over 34 per cent. During the last decade the population has decreased by 63,621. The decrease is attributed to the influenza epidemic of 1918.

The number of females to every thousand males in the District, as revealed by the Census of 1921, is shown below under four heads.

Total population	Home born population	Mussalmans	Hindus
804	820	789	856

There is a falling off compared with the figures of the 1911 census when 834 females were enumerated for every thousand males. The disparity, as in every district in Sind, is large. It can be partially explained by the large number of male immigrants from Baluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana, who come in search for work and leave their families behind them. The disparity is naturally most marked in the town of Sukkur, where at the census there were 17,051 females to 25,708 males. The figures for Shikarpur are not so striking, as a contrary tendency is at work there, *i.e.*, the men go to other countries on business and leave their families at home.

The area of the District is 5,606 square miles, and the population works out to 91 per mile or 83 per mile if the town of Sukkur be excluded. The taluka of Ghotki, with 121 per mile, contains the most densely populated rural tract, though the Sukkur and Garhi Yasin Talukas show higher figures because they contain Municipal towns. The desert taluka of Mirpur Mathelo has only 24 inhabitants to the mile. The proportion of the population concentrated

in the towns was 23 per cent. in 1921. In 1891, 1901 and 1911 it was 15, 19 and 20 per cent. respectively.

The number of persons born elsewhere who were found in the district in 1911 is indicated in the margin.

Khairpur State.	4,135
Larkana ..	3,978
Karachi ..	3,717
Hyderabad ..	1,208
Upper Sind	
Frontier ..	6,522
Total ..	19,560

According to the census of 1911 the number of immigrants was 41,816 so that there has been a substantial decrease. Inasmuch as these immigrants are not in every case permanent inhabitants of the district, but have only come for temporary work, the difference in the figures does not lend itself to close analysis. For the most part the

immigrants are common labourers in search of work. The Railway workshops at Sukkur and Rohri also provide employment for hundreds of men who are natives of places outside the district.

The proportion of Hindus is greater than in any other district except Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad. This is accounted for by the number of banyas in Sukkur and Shikarpur, the Punjabi artisans in Sukkur and other places, and the large proportion of Hindus in the desert talukas, which border on Rajputana. The classification of Hindus in table 6 calls for no comment.

The chief feature of the Muhammadan classification is that separate entries are allotted to the Jatois and the Mahars and that the proportion of persons calling themselves Arabs is large. The Jatois are one of the six original Balooch tribes, and nearly one-third of their number in Sind is found in this district. They occupy a more or less compact stretch of country, and their present chief is Khan Bahadur Imambakhsh Khan Fateh Khan of Napierabad in Shikarpur Taluka.

Some account of the Mahars and Dahars has been given in chapter 4 of the "A" Volume. This may be supplemented by an extract from a note prepared by Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., and published in the census report of 1911. "The feudal system among the non-Balooch tribes has broken down to a great extent. Many tribesmen do not know who their chief is, or if they do know have only a sentimental regard for him. It survives to a considerable extent in the extreme south-west and the extreme north-east. In the latter every village is the Zamindari or manor of some lord who usually takes a quit rent from all land holders in it. The chiefs of the Suryadanshi Rajput tribes Dahar and Dhareja still bear the title of Jam and are much respected. Their authority is not only over their own tribesmen who are zamindars themselves, but over all tribes.

The most striking instance is that of the Mahars in Mirpur Mathelo and the desert. These tribesmen are mostly small land owners and might have become Khatedars at the Settlement, but they preferred to be registered as tenants of their chief, the Khan, trusting him not to raise the light quit-rent which they pay. The name of Mahar suggests a connection with the low caste aboriginals of the Maratha country. But their customs and physique point to a high origin, and they are quite as tall and fair as their Balooch neighbours. They live on and even within the borders of Jaisalmir and are possibly of Rajput stock, though a connection with the 'Mihir' or the white Huns is also suggested."

The present representative of the Mahars is Muhammad Bakhsh walad Haji Khan, who lives at Khangarh in Mirpur Mathelo Taluka. The Dahars are represented by Jam Bhambo Khan *alias* Jam Fateh Muhammad Khan, son of Jam Khan Muhammad Khan of Ubauro. He has zamindari rights over nearly three-fourths of Ubauro Taluka, and levies as zamindari twelve to sixteen seers of grain per acre.

Among other Mussalmans in the district the Saiyids stand out prominent. Sukkur, Bukkur and Rohri became at a very early date the principal seats of those families of Saiyids whom the successive waves of Tartar invasion drove from their homes to seek a refuge in Sind and the Punjab, where they exercised such a powerful influence for good and evil. They were feared by the rulers of every dynasty, who protected and endowed them. Some of them were men of profound learning according to the standard of their time and they made Sukkur, as has elsewhere been, said a university in Sind. The most important families were the Masumi, Mirki, Razwi and Lakiari.

The Masumi Saiyids take their name from Mir Muhammad Masum, whose father came to Sind in the train of the Emperor Baber and settled at Sukkur, and who himself became a prince and a ruler among the people, wrote books and built the Minaret to his name which still stands sentinel over Sukkur. There are said to be about a hundred Masumi Saiyids now, male and female, living in and about Old Sukkur. They are Sunis. There are some also at Shikarpur and Sehwan.

The Mirki Saiyids are descended from Amir Mirak Shah Ba Yazid Hussaini, a native of Puran in Hirat, who came to Sind in A.H. 928 (A.D. 1521) with Mirza Shah Hussein Argun, son of Shah Beg Argun, who may have met him at the court of Baber. He was appointed Governor of Bukkur, but after a time left the post to his son and went to Kandahar, where he died. His son was the Saiyid Abdul Baki Purani whose tomb is mentioned below in the description of Sukkur. There are said to be about fifty male members of this family of Saiyids at the present day in the district, and many of them hold land. Some of them are Sunis, but the majority are Shias. There are Mirki Saiyids also at Tatta descended from a brother of Amir Mirak Shah, who obtained a post of authority in that town.

The Razwi Saiyids trace their descent from Amir Muhammad Maki, who came to Sind in the year A.D. 1260 and settled first at Bukkur. They moved afterwards to Rohri, where many have remained, but they are found at several places also in the Hyderabad District. They are Shias. Several of those at Rohri and one at Bukkur are khairatdars drawing revenue from lands on *sanads* granted in the days of the Emperor Aurazzeb.

The ancestor of the Lakiari Saiyids, Saidali Madani, immigrated according to one account from the Turkestan or Arabia in the ninth century and settled at Lakhi where his posterity remained and attained to wealth and influence, but a branch migrated to the Khairpur State of which a scion became the Pir of Kingri, whose story has already been

told in connection with the Hurs in chapter 10 of the "A" Volume. The Present Pagaro Pir, is Sayerd Pir Sabghet Allashah.

The number of Pathans in the district is considerable. They are chiefly settled in the Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas. Their chief representative is Khan Bahadur Jan Muhammad walad Khan Bahadur Shah Passand Khan of Kot Sultan. Others, who are pattadars, are mentioned below. They are conspicuous for the interest which they take in horses and in horsebreeding.

Pensioners.

The following political pensioners of the ruling house of Khairpur are resident in the district.

1. Mir Fateh Khan walad Ali Hussein Khan who draws a pension of Rs. 800 per mensem. He lives at Tando Aliabad in Rohri Taluka.

2. Mir Sohrab Khan walad Mir Rustam Khan who draws a pension of Rs. 1,300 per mensem. He lives at Januji in Rohri Taluka.

3. Mir Ghulam Murtaza Khan Mir Shah Muhammad of Rahuja in the Rohri Taluka. Besides a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem he has about 8,000 acres of land on reduced assessment for his lifetime.

There are many other political pensioners living in the district who draw sums of varying amounts.

Jagirdars.

The following are jagirdars of the First Class and of the four great Talpur families.

1. Pir Vilait Shah walad Pir Ganj Bakhsh of Kadirpur in Ghotki Taluka. This family was settled in Uch in Bahawalpur territory and was held in great repute for sanctity. Some years after the conquest it was shown that they had been in possession of the jagir of Kadirpur certainly from the time of the Kalhoras. The jagir was therefore ranked as First Class and a sanad granted which secured to the jagirdar and his lineal heirs male the whole of the deh of Kadirpur.

2. Mir Muhammad Khan walad Mir Ghulam Hyder Khan. This Jagirdar belongs to one of the four great Talpur families. Mir Ghulam Hyder Khan, his great grandfather, was in fact a brother of the ruler of Khairpur, Mir Rustam, and a half brother of Mir Ali Murad. The latter on attaining power deprived him of several large jagirs, but on the resumption of the country from Mir Ali Murad in 1852 the Jagirdar was confirmed in all the lands of which he was found in actual possession, with the usual condition that on his death one-third should be resumed and the remainder regranted hereditarily and free of assessment. His holdings were found afterwards to be much larger than had at first been estimated, and the regrentable area was finally entered in his sanad at 84,807 bigahs. The land is in the Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin and Rohri Talukas, whilst he also possesses a small jagir at Vakro in the Jacobabad Taluka. The Jagirdar's residence is at Rohri.

3. Mir Mehar Hussein Khan walad Mir Muhammad Bakar Khan. This jagirdar is a second cousin of the last and his case is almost the same. His sanad secures him 13,300 bigahs in perpetuity in the Rohri Taluka.

The pattadars constitute a class of landed gentry which is peculiar to this district. The nature and origin of this form of alienation of revenue has been explained in Chapter 9 of the "A" Volume. The Pattadars were usually proteges of the Afghan rulers and therefore Afghans or Pathans themselves. Examples are : Khan Sahib Saifuldin Khan, Abdul Karim Khan, Pathan of Kot Sultan, and Khan Sahib Dur Muhammad walad Abdul Majid Barakzai of Garhi Yasin.

AGRICULTURE

TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII

CHAPTER V IN "A" VOLUME

The variations in the area for which statistics are available (table 7) are due to the results of survey operations. The "other" shown under "not available for cultivation" consists of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly tracts, sandy lands, and saline tracts; (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *viz.*, for Government and Municipal buildings, parade and camping grounds, etc.; (3) lands set apart for public purposes, *viz.*, for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafir-khanas, etc., and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

The general character of the district has already been described. Extensive patches of salt land known as kalar are frequently met with especially in the northern portion. The desert portion of the Rohri Division, the Registan, is very extensive and is covered with sandhills which are bold in outline and often fairly wooded. Cultivation there is precarious. The rest of the district is cultivated wherever water facilities exist for the purpose.

Soil and cultivation. Shikarpur Division consists of Sukkur, Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas.

Sukkur.—The eastern boundary of this Taluka is formed by the river and is covered with forests. It was formerly subject to repeated floods from the Indus, but is now sufficiently protected by the bunds. Irrigation is carried on both from the river Indus and Government canals, the chief ones of which are the Sind and the Sukkur. About 95 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow and the rest by lift.

Shikarpur consists of a narrow tract of land divisible into three horizontal zones, the upper of which is irrigated by the Begari canal, and the middle by the Choi canal and the lower by the Sind canal. About 90 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow. Large tracts to the west and north-west, including the Kot Sultan forests, are very imperfectly irrigated.

Garhi Yasin.—The northern portion, lying between Taluka Shikarpur and the Shikarpur-Garhi Khairo Road, is comparatively high and dry, but the central and southern parts are fertile. The taluka is watered by the Sind and the Sukkur canals. About 86 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

The Rohri Division consists of the talukas of Rohri, Ghotki and Pano Akil.

Rohri.—The Nara divides this Taluka into "Sind" and the Registan. The Sind portion is cultivated from the Nara Supply Channel and a few small canals, while the Registan entirely depends for its cultivation on rain. About 74 per cent. of the area irrigated by canals is under flow.

Ghotki.—The Taluka consists of a narrow tract of country situated along the course of the Indus. The general level of the ground is low and the whole taluka is traversed by depressions caused by the vagaries

of the river. It is partly watered by the Government canals, Lundi, Mahesro and Dengro. The kachas are irrigated direct by the river and produce luxuriant wheat crops. Eighty-three per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Pano Akil.—Part of this taluka is a waste. The remainder is akin to Ghotki Taluka. It is watered by the Korai and Janib canals. About 80 per cent. of cultivation is under flow.

Ubauro Division consists of Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro Talukas.

Mirpur Mathelo.—Much of the land is composed of sandhills and desert. The country in former years was traversed by the Bahawalpur and Raharki floods which came from Ubauro Taluka, but since they have been checked, the Mahi Wah system of canals has been constructed and irrigates the taluka. Sixty-one per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

Ubauro, like Mirpur Mathelo, was formerly fertilised by the two floods, but is now under systematic canal irrigation. The principal canals are the Mahi, Dahar, Maharo and Sehar. Only 35 per cent. of the cultivation is under flow.

The soils of the three divisions do not differ from one another, since geologically the district is uniform. The main soils are :—

Kalrathi—Suitable for rice crops.

Dasar—Suitable for Juari, Bajri and Sesame.

Latiari—Suitable for wheat, chickling vetch and jambho.

Wariasi—Suitable for Juari, Bajri and Sesame.

Paki—Suitable for all crops.

Juari.—Juari, the staple food crop of the District, is grown in every taluka. Two varieties, white and red, are cultivated. The names of the best known white sorts are *Alakh*, *Kodiri*, *Baghdar*, *Janpuri* and *Saviro* and of the red *Ratol* and *Turi*. Juari is being slowly supplanted by rice. The figures in table 7 show that the area cultivated in 1921 was smaller than that of 1911.

Rice.—Rice is chiefly grown in Garhi Yasin Taluka, though the area under it is steadily increasing in the other two talukas of the Shikarpur division. In the other two divisions conditions are not favourable for its cultivation. White varieties only are grown in the district, the most common sorts being Sugdasi and Sathria.

Bajri.—Bajri is not so extensively grown as Juari and is not regarded as so valuable a crop, though its cultivation requires less water. It is largely cultivated in the sandy portions of Mirpur Taluka.

Sesame.—Sesame is grown in every taluka, but the area is inconsiderable.

Wheat.—Wheat is grown in every taluka either in lands submerged by the spill of the river or of a canal (*sailabi*), or on lands which have been given a flooding by wheel irrigation towards the end of the inundation (*bosi*).

Principal
Crops.

Rabi

These methods are also supplemented by winter irrigation obtained by means of a wheel erected on a well (chahi irrigation), or on the river or lake (dhako irrigation). White varieties only are grown known as Thori, Gaj and Kahni.

Chickling Vetch is largely grown in Garhi Yasin, Shikarpur, Rohri and Ghotki Talukas. Elsewhere the area cultivated is small.

Gram is chiefly grown in the Shikarpur Division.

Rape and Jambho.—The area cultivated with Rape is not large in any taluka, but Jambho is grown to a considerable extent in Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin, Rohri and Mirpur.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco is small and is distributed in every taluka of the district.

Vegetables.—The indigenous vegetables in common use are enumerated in the article on Botany (" A " Volume). They are cultivated in all talukas. European vegetables of various kinds are grown during the cold season in the Municipal and Local Fund gardens.

Fruit Trees.—Fruit gardens are chiefly found at Shikarpur and Rohri. Mangoes, pomegranates, limes, plantains, figs and apples are common in the gardens of these towns. The date palm flourishes at Rohri and Sukkur and along the banks of the river.

IRRIGATION

TABLES IX AND X

CHAPTER VI OF "A" VOLUME

The irrigational system cannot be treated by revenue districts, as these do not correspond with the districts into which Sind is divided by the Irrigation department. Figures relating to all canals of which any portion enters the Sukkur district will be found in table X, and for a full account of these the "A" Volume may be consulted. Of the projects for improving the canals in the Rohri and Mirpur Divisions mentioned therein that in connection with the Mahi Wah is the only one that has been taken in hand. A branch of the Begari, known as the Choi, was completed in 1916, taking off at the sixth mile and irrigating the middle portion of Shikarpur taluka. It is nearly twenty-six miles in length and was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,41,350.

The head works for a new irrigation system—the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme—designed to irrigate the Central two-thirds of Sind with a controlled, assured and perennial supply in place of the existing inundation supply depending on the vagaries of the river, are in course of construction three miles below Sukkur. These consist of (1) a barrage across the Indus, (2) seven Canal head regulators to feed the seven new Canals on both banks, and (3) two guide banks one on either side of and above the Barrage.

The Barrage proper comprises a masonry floor nearly a mile wide with its top at R. L. 176 which is lower than the average bed level of the river. It is founded on the sand of the river bed and protected by aprons of concrete blocks (each 10' × 5' × 3') and stone pitching and by curtains of steel sheet piling driven below the floor. On this floor, will be stout masonry piers 60' apart supporting side by side two separate masonry arched bridges. The down-stream bridge, which is at a lower level carries a roadway (16' wide) and foot-paths and will thus connect the towns of Sukkur and Rohri for all traffic uninterruptedly night and day. The upstream bridge will carry platforms for operating by means of electrically driven machinery the steel gates of the Barrage. These gates each weigh about 50 tons. The gates when in use will head up water to about 18' 5' above the floor level. This depth will correspond to a reading on Bukkur gauge of 10 feet and will permit of the new Canals flowing with Full Supply. When the river rises above that reading, no heading up will be necessary and the gates could be raised clear of the water in the river thus presenting no obstruction to the river in flood.

The Canal head regulators consist of 51 openings of 25' spans for all the seven Canals taking off above the Barrage.

The Guide banks extend two to three miles upstream of the Barrage and are designed to conserve the present regular channel of the river and also to contain the highest estimated floods.

The cost of all the above works is estimated at about 6 crores.

The seven new Canals three on the right bank and four on the left bank will command about 8 million acres of land 75 per cent. of which will be cultivated annually when the system *fully* develops yielding crops of the aggregate value of 45 crores of rupees. The total discharge of these Canals will be about 46,000 cusecs and their length including branches and distributaries will be over 5,000 miles. The three Canals on the right bank, namely (1) North Western Perennial Canal, (2) Central Rice Canal, and (3) the South-East Perennial now designated the Dadu Canal will cost about 6·2 crores of rupees.

The four Canals on the left Bank (1) Eastern Nara, (2) Khairpur Feeder East, (3) Rohri Canal, (4) Khairpur Feeder West, will cost about 6·5 crores.

The two Khairpur Feeders are solely for irrigation in the Khairpur State and are being constructed at the cost of the British Government since the New Rohri Canal would cut off the present sources of inundation supply to the main Canals of that State.

ECONOMIC

TABLES XI AND XII

CHAPTER VII OF "A" VOLUME

There is nothing to add, on this subject, to what has been said in the "A" Volume. The wages of labour are for the most part the same as in the adjoining Districts. Food grains are on the average as cheap as in other Districts, and the price of wheat and rice is as low as it is anywhere else in Sind.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER VIII OF "A" VOLUME

Statistics of the trade of the district do not exist. The Railway returns are not compiled with reference to the revenue divisions of the country and traffic by road and the river is not registered at all except in a limited degree in Municipal towns. But something may be learned of the movements of the principal commodities from both classes of returns. Sukkur situated on the Indus and at the junction of railways from four directions gathers up the trade of the country in a measure to which no other town in Sind except Karachi furnishes a parallel, and the railway returns show that wheat preponderates over every other commodity in its transactions. In the year 1921-22 no less than 357,891 maunds of this grain were despatched from Sukkur. Of this amount 192,515 maunds were imported by Railway. The great bulk of the crop comes into the town either by the river or by road. Of that which comes by the former route it is impossible to say how much comes from outside Sind, *i.e.*, from Bahawalpur and the Punjab. In regard to the road-borne traffic it must be remembered that Sukkur is the natural market for Upper Sind, and that most of the wheat grown in the Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts finds its way to Sukkur where the Karachi wheat firms have their agencies. Timber is also exported from Sukkur. No imports by rail are recorded. Here again the bulk comes in by river, *deodar* being floated down in large quantities from the Punjab. A considerable quantity is required in Sukkur itself for boat building. The imports and exports of other commodities more or less balance one another, and sugar, the imports and exports of which for the same year were respectively 298,266 and 112,950 tons. The differences represent the local consumption. The import of cotton is also in excess of the export. It will thus be seen that wheat is the mainstay of the Sukkur trade, and that so long as river and road transport can compete with the railway, the greater part of the wheat crop of the surrounding country must pass through the town.

The trade of Shikarpur, once much more important than that of Sukkur, has dwindled away. A very few camel caravans, bringing dried fruits, pass through the town. The local grain is despatched by rail, principally rice, of which 10,763 tons were sent away in the year 1915-16 and other grains to the extent of 36,952 tons. How much of this goes up to the Punjab, or down to Karachi, or disperses itself through Sind, is not recorded. To this day however Shikarpur keeps a hold on its old trade in silks and precious stones, especially the latter. No good reason can be assigned for this, except perhaps that the men who best understand the business are to be found in the town. It is certain that pearls from the Persian Gulf, rubies from Burma and other gems of all kinds are sold at Shikarpur and that their reputation for quality and cheapness is not undeserved.

Little need be added here about the industries of the district beyond what has already been said in Chapter 8 of the "A" Volume. There is a large up-to-date flour mill at

Industries.

Shikarpur, known as the Century Flour Mills. There are 33 other factories in the district, the bulk of which are engaged in rice husking. Oil pressing is carried on extensively at Garhi Yasin and at Bagarji near Sukkur. There is a silk factory at Rohri.

A large Military Dairy was established at Ruk in 1910 for the purpose of supplying the Quetta garrison. It is divided into two parts, and comprises in all 1,355 acres. The dairy has now been closed but the farm is still being maintained.

The communications of the district are good. The railway traverses it from Reti at one end to Madeji at the other, crossing the Indus from Rohri to Sukkur by the Lansdowne Bridge. The line from Ruk northwards passes through Shikarpur. The railway, the bridge and the navigation of the Indus have all been dealt with in the "A" Volume.

The following are the principal main roads :—

- (1) Trunk road on the left bank of the river Indus from Karachi to Multan, which enters the district at Pir Sabro, a village near the north-west boundary of the Rohri Taluka, situated at a distance of about four miles from Rohri.
- (2) Another trunk road from Karachi to Multan on the right bank of the Indus, entering the district at Madeji at a distance of 26 miles from Sukkur, on the southern boundary of Garhi Yasin Taluka.
- (3) Trunk road from Jacobabad to Sukkur which enters the district at the Begari Canal two and half miles north of Humayun village in Shikarpur Taluka.

The following are the stages on the first road :—

Stage	Distance	Character of Road	Remarks
	Miles		
From Pir Sabro to Rohri.		....	Pir Sabro a small village possessing no conveniences.
Rohri	4	....	Rohri, headquarters of Rohri Taluka, on the Indus contains a District Bungalow, Musafir-khana, Camping ground and sweet wells. The ruins of Aror lie three miles from the road to the east of Rohri.
Kasimpur ..	10	Crosses the Nara Supply Channel by a masonry bridge.	A small village on the Janibwah. Contains a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Kasimpur, Band from which Sangi Railway Station is two miles distant.

Stage	Distance	Character of Road	Remarks
	Miles		
Pano Akil ..	8½	There are bridges over the canals that cross the road, but none over the Dhoros. The road is in parts sandy and he avy.	Headquarter town of Pano Akil Taluka. Possesses a District Bungalow and sweet wells. Is near the Railway Station.
Dadlo ..	5		A small village about a mile west of Mahesar Railway station. Possesses a Musafirkhana. It is situated on the Mahesar Canal and a mile further along the canal upstream is a Public Works Department Bungalow.
Ghotki ..	11½		Headquarters of Ghotki Taluka. Possesses a District Bungalow. Public Works Department Bungalow, and Musafirkhana, sweet wells, and a spacious and shady camping ground. Situated about half a mile north of the road. Has a Public Works Department Bungalow on the Lundi Canal.
Sarhad ..	7½		Headquarter town of Ubauro Taluka, containing a District Bungalow, Musafirkhana and Camping ground.
Ubauro ..	20		A small village on the Shehar Canal. Two miles above this village along the Canal is a Public Works Department Bungalow.
Kamu Shahid ..	6½		

From Kamu Shahid the road runs for about two miles eastwards in British territory and then enters the Bahawalpur State.

Branch roads run from Sarhad to Mirpur Mathelo (8 miles); and from Ubauro to Khairpur Daharki Railway station (9 miles) and onwards to Reti (12 miles). The ruins of Vijnot lie about two miles to the south of Reti Railway station.

The trunk road on the right bank of the river passes through unimportant villages between Madeji and Sukkur. At Sukkur it crosses the river and joins the trunk road on the left bank.

The trunk road from Jacobabad to Sukkur passes the villages of Humayun and Kot Sultan and reaches Shikarpur (15½ miles). From Shikarpur it proceeds *viâ* Lakhi to Sukkur (24 miles).

Another important road from Shikarpur goes south-west to Garhi Yasin (8 miles) then to Drakhau (10 miles) and then to Ratodero in Larkana District (6 miles). Other roads from Shikarpur go west to Garhi Khairo, north-west to Jagan and to Jacobabad Taluka, north-east to the Begari Canal and to Thul Taluka, and east to Khanpur.

All the more important villages of the districts are connected by roads. Outside the large towns the roads are all unmetalled.

There are numerous ferries crossing the river Indus at different places
in the Rohri, Pano Akil, Ghotki and Ubauro
Ferries. Talukas.

The control of the ferries has been transferred to the local bodies
concerned with effect from 1st August 1925.

REVENUE

TABLES XIV, XV, XVII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,
XXVI-A AND B

CHAPTER IX OF "A" VOLUME

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each Taluka. They call for no comment, as the settlements are all normal ones. The figures of revenue given in table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head "other items" includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the "A" Volume and also that which is derived from the Fisheries in the District. An account of the fresh water fish and Fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the "A" Volume. Forest revenue is excluded from Table XXII-A and shown separately in Table XIV.

JUSTICE

TABLES XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX AND XXI

CHAPTER X OF "A" VOLUME

The following courts exist in the district for the administration of Criminal and Civil Justice. The jurisdiction of each Courts. is specified.

Name of Court	Jurisdiction
Court of Session and District Court, Sukkur.	Districts of Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.
Court of the Additional Sessions Judge and Joint Judge, Sukkur.	Do. do.
Court of the District Magistrate, Sukkur ..	Sukkur District.
" " Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shikarpur.	Shikarpur Division.
" " " " Rohri ..	Rohri Division.
" " " " Uhauro ..	Uhauro Division.
" " City Magistrate, Sukkur ..	Sukkur Municipality.
" " " " Shikarpur ..	Shikarpur Municipality.
" " Resident Magistrate, Rohri ..	Rohri Division.
Eight courts of Mukhtiarkars and Magistrates one in each Taluka.	Within Taluka limits.
" " Head Munshis and Magistrates one in each Taluka.	Do.
Subordinate Civil Court, Sukkur ..	The town and a portion of Sukkur Taluka.
" " " Rohri ..	Rohri and Mirpur Divisions.
" " " Shikarpur ..	The remaining portion of Sukkur Talukas, Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin Talukas.

Previous to 1913 the District and Sessions Judge also included the Larkana District in his jurisdiction. In that year a separate court for that district was created.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the First Class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates, the City Magistrates and the Resident Magistrates are in practice always so. The Mukhtiarkars are either Magistrates of the First or Second Class, and the Head Munshis are usually of the Third Class.

The number of Honorary Magistrates and their powers vary.

There are six registration sub-districts with offices at Shikarpur, Sukkur, Rohri, Ghotki, Garhi Yasin and Mirpur Mathelo.

There are in the district a District Prison at Sukkur, a special prison at Shikarpur, seven third class subsidiary Jails, one at each Taluka headquarters except Sukkur, and fifteen police lock-ups. The jail at Sukkur takes prisoners from the three Upper Sind Districts and was opened in 1906. It has accommodation for 360 males and 20 females and occupies an area of six acres. Its cost was Rs. 2,74,843.

The district prison was previously at Shikarpur. This building is a somewhat picturesque structure, one account of its origin being that it was a fort built by the Afghans before Shikarpur came into the possession of the Talpurs. The walls were constructed on a curious plan and consisted of two slanting tiles of kacha bricks with a basement of about eight feet and the intervening space packed with loose sand. It was modified to suit the purpose of a prison in 1847 at a cost of some Rs. 10,000, but the chief characteristics of the original building have remained, though in the course of some extensions carried out in 1864, the south wall of the fort was broken down and thrown further back. As a District prison it became too small and was reported to be unhealthy. It was therefore closed when the new prison at Sukkur was ready. It was opened again in 1910 as a special prison for the reception of persons sentenced to not more than six months' imprisonment in the Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana districts. An excellent garden is attached to it.

This prison was reduced to the status of a Third Class Subsidiary Jail in May 1922. It has again been raised to the status of a Special Prison in June 1926.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL

TABLES XXVII A AND B

The District Local Board is composed of 8 nominated and 24 elected members. The former include three Assistant and Deputy Collectors of the Sukkur District and Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals. The elected members consist of 19 from Muhammadan and 5 from General constituency. President of the District Local Board was elected by the District Local Board Members. The composition of the Taluka Local Boards is exhibited below :—

Taluka Local Board	Nominated Members	Elected Members from Muhammadan Constituency	Elected Members from General Constituency	Total
Sukkur ..	4	8	4	16
Shikarpur ..	4	10	2	16
Garhi Yasin ..	4	9	3	16
Rohri ..	8	4	4	16
	(Includes 4 nominated under section 18 (3) of the Local Board Act.)			
Pano Akil ..	4	9	3	16
Ghotki ..	4	9	3	16
Mirpur Mathelo ..	4	9	3	16
Ubauro ..	4	9	3	16
	36	67	25	128

The President of the Taluka Local Boards is elected by each Taluka Local Board.

The District Local Board as well as each Taluka Local Board have appointed a standing committee to conduct the business of the Local Board.

The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains roads, dispensaries, Veterinary Dispensaries, Staging Bungalows, Dharamsalas, wells, tanks, schools, etc.

The Board contributed in the year 1925-26 to the following Institutions in which the District has some interest :—

	Rs.	a.
Contributions towards Educational Institutions ..	7,500	0
Belgaum Vaccine Institute ..	795	0
Grant to three Municipal Dispensaries ..	1,500	0
Civil Hospital, Nursing Association ..	916	8
Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi ..	250	0
Leprosy Relief Fund ..	1,000	0
Mission Hospital, Sukkur ..	250	0
Daharki Private Dispensary ..	250	0
Jacobabad Horse Show ..	1,000	0
Sanitary Committees ..	3,456	0

The Board maintains one stallion for the purpose of improving the breed of horses. No donkey or stallion was maintained by the Government Army Remount Department, in addition to the horse maintained by the District Local Board, Sukkur.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind is sketched in chapter XI of the 'A' Volume. Of the towns now in the Sukkur District, seven had Municipal Commissions when Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, *i.e.*, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Rohri, Garhi Yasin, Ghotki, Ubauro and Khairpur Daharki. Under the new Act Shikarpur and Sukkur became "City Municipalities," while Khairpur Daharki ceased to be a Municipality. In 1884 the privilege was taken away from Ubauro owing to the smallness of the town. Notified areas have been established at Ubauro, Daharki, Mirpur and Kot Sultan.

Sukkur, population 42,759. The elective principle was introduced into this Municipality in 1884 and 32 of the 40 councillors are now (1926) elected, the rest being nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. The President has for some years been a non-official member. The income and expenditure of this and the other Municipalities in the District are given for the last twenty-six years in table XXVIII. The average income in Sukkur in 1921 has been Rs. 3,99,827 and the average expenditure Rs. 3,44,276.

A fruitful source of revenue is Bandar Fees which bring in about Rs. 33,426 a year. These are levied on goods landed or shipped at the wharf on the river from the Sukkur Canal Regulator bridge to No. I Municipal Pillar. The general rate is three pies a maund on the goods coming in and one pie on goods going out. Rents of lands and buildings, house tax and market and slaughter house fees are other considerable sources of revenue. The heaviest single item of expenditure is education and the next is conservancy. The water works involve the Municipality in heavy expenditure. They are described in the account of Sukkur below. The other expenses are cost of administration, collection of revenue, drainage, repair and lighting of roads (electricity), maintenance of dispensaries, dak bungalows and serais, markets, slaughter houses, gardens and roadside trees, assistance to libraries, interest on loans, etc.

The Municipal area was surveyed in 1875-76 by Colonel G. A. Laughton under Bombay Act IV of 1868. The expenditure on the survey and settlement of claims, amounting to Rs. 40,183, was paid by the Municipality, in consideration of which Government transferred to it all unoccupied building sites within the city and its environs, reserving the right to resume any land that might afterwards be required for military or other purposes. The town was resurveyed in 1921 at Government expense and maintenance work is now being done under the Superintendence of the city survey office.

Shikarpur, population 55,503. In this Municipality two-thirds of the four-fifths councillors have been elected. The Assistant Collector of

Shikarpur used up to 1916 to be nominated to the Presidency. Since then the Municipality has elected its own president. The gross revenue realised from octroi duties in Shikarpur is larger than in Sukkur and constitutes nearly half of its whole income. Shikarpur also raises a large revenue from conservancy rates which has no equivalent in Sukkur, where there is no Halalcore cess. On the other hand the cost of administration is less in Shikarpur than what it is in Sukkur. Hence the former is able to spend half as much again on conservancy. Other sources of revenue are a wheel tax, tolls on ferries, pounds, rent and sale of lands, fees of markets and slaughter houses and stall rents. On the expenditure side the principal heads, besides those mentioned above are lighting, water supply, drainage, markets and slaughter houses, dak bungalows and serais (about Rs. 1,000 a year are expended on these) gardens and road side trees, buildings, roads and education, towards which Government contributes one-third of the total amount spent.

In the remaining 3 municipalities of Rohri, Ghotki and Garhi Yasin elective franchise has been introduced. At present (1926) the number of Councillors in each municipality is as under :—

			Elected	Nominated	Total
Rohri	..	..	20	5	25
Ghotki	..	..	12	3	15
Garhi Yasin	..	..	16	4	20

The population of these municipalities at the census of 1921 was as under :—

Rohri	..	..	..	11,378
Ghotki	..	..	..	3,536
Garhi Yasin	..	..	..	6,375

Table XXVIII shows the annual revenue and expenditure. The principal source of revenue in all is Octroi dues. They also recover something from a tax on vehicles and animals, a conservancy cess, pounds, market fees, etc. The revenue is expended on conservancy buildings, roads, lighting, etc. and on schools (Government paying $\frac{1}{3}$) and dispensaries. In Rohri there is an Anglo-Vernacular School. The three municipalities make contributions to the Local Funds for the services of Vaccinators and receive contributions from them for educational and Medical purposes.

EDUCATION

TABLES A, B, C AND D

CHAPTER XII OF "A" VOLUME

Educational Institutions recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as public and others as private. The primary schools known as indigenous schools are those which do not necessarily follow the course of studies prescribed for the primary schools. Such schools, however, submit to inspection and get a small annual grant which does not ordinarily exceed Rs. 4 per boy and Rs. 6 per girl on the average daily attendance of the school, if the school satisfies certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, local board and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible, to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational inspector or by his subordinates who will in future be designated as Government. Inspecting officers and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year in the case of secondary and special schools.

The control of primary education has been transferred to district local boards and to some of the municipalities which have been declared to be local authorities according to Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923. The grant to a district local board in any year is not less than the grant on account of primary education fixed by Government at the time the Act was brought into force, *plus* two-thirds of the difference between the total approved recurring expenditure on primary education in the given year and the actual recurring expenditure on which the fixed grant was based. In the case of municipalities which are local authorities the grant in any year is half the total expenditure on primary education in that year.

After the transfer of control of primary education, every local authority has to appoint a school board which is responsible for the management of and control of all primary schools maintained by the local authority and if the local authority is a district local board of primary schools of such municipalities within the district which are not local authorities. The District Local Board, Sukkur, has taken over control from 1st July 1926, and four municipalities out of five in the district, *viz.*, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Rohri and Garhiyasin, have been declared to be local authorities. Ghotki Municipality has transferred the control of the schools to the district local board. Table B shows the development of the institutions imparting primary education during the last 20 years.

There are 160 local board schools in the district and all of them are boys' schools with 8,488 pupils (8,381 boys and 107 girls). About 41 per cent. of the number of pupils are Mahomedans and 59 per cent. children of cess payers. Education in these schools is free.

Of the 28 municipal schools 18 are boys' day schools and 10 girls. The tuition in municipal schools is identical with that given in local board schools teaching up to Standard VII. There are 2,967 and 1,629 girls in all the schools. Of them 72 per cent. are Hindus and 22 per cent. Musalmans. Besides these schools there are 2 night schools and 2 special schools, one teaching Sanskrit and the other Arabic. All these 4 schools belong to Shikarpur Municipality. All the municipalities give free education and charge no fees.

There are 149 aided schools with 7,612 pupils in the district. Of these 4 are primary with 633 pupils and 145 schools with 6,980 pupils indigenous schools.

The indigenous schools consist of Mulla schools and Ojha schools. Mulla schools are owned by the Mullas and are held mostly in mosques or in the private house of the Mullas. There are 113 such schools with 3,661 pupils. With few exceptions these schools are attended by Mahomedans only.

They are inspected by a Special Deputy Educational Inspector for Mulla schools and receive grant from Government if conducted on approved lines. There are 32 Ojha schools with 3,319 pupils. Most of them are in municipal areas.

The course of secondary education comprises of 7 standards, of which the first 3 are known as Middle school course, and the last 3, i.e., IV to VII as High school course. After the completion of the High school course the students can appear at the School Leaving Examination of the Bombay University or the Departmental School Final Examination.

The number of these schools in the district on 1st April 1926 was 6. Of these 3, viz., G. L. School, Sukkur, Mules School, Sukkur, and Middle School, Rohri, belong to municipalities and the remaining 3, i.e., Dev Samaj School, Sukkur, Gurunanak Academy, Garhiyasin, and Dayanand Arya Vidyalaya, Ghotki, are the result of a private enterprise. Education up to Standard V is imparted in these schools and 672 pupils take educational advantage in them. Besides, English classes have been attached to Ubauro Vernacular School where boys of Standard V, VI and VII vernacular are given tuition in first 3 standards of Middle school course and these classes are attended by 26 boys. All the above-mentioned schools are boys' schools. Three more Middle schools have sprung up during this year and have been duly recognised. Of these 2, viz., Pritam Iharam Sabha School, Shikarpur, and Brown Anglo-Vernacular School, Panoakil, are boys' schools attended by 157 pupils and one Inshwerbai School at Shikarpur is intended for the girls only. All these schools are managed by private bodies. In addition to these there are two more schools, one known as N. W. Ry. Punjabi School and the other Sir Shahpurji Parsi School. The former is mostly attended by the children of Punjabi Railway employees and the latter by the Parsi children. Both these schools follow a special course of studies suitable to the two respective communities.

There are 4 High schools in the district, 2 of which, one at Sukkur and the other at Rohri belong to the High Schools. Municipalities and 2 at Shikarpur, one being a Government school and the other a private one. The school at Sukkur was originally a Middle school and is said to have existed before 1859. It is located in the Minaret Road. It had 325 pupils during the year 1925-26. The teaching staff consisted of a Headmaster, 23 Assistants and a Gymnastic and a Drawing teacher. The expenditure of the school during 1925-26 was 24,196 of which Government contributed Rs. 9,312 and the rest was met from fees realised and the municipal funds. The rates of fees charged in the school are Rs. 1-8-0 for the first 3 standards and Rs. 2-8-0 for Standard IV and V and Rs. 3-8-0 for Standard VI and VII.

The Rohri Municipal Anglo-Venacular School and a private Academy were amalgamated in 1925 and brought under the management of the municipality. The institution was however divided into High and Middle school. High school was located in the municipal building and the Middle school in a private house. The High school had 146 pupils on roll during the year 1925-26. The teaching staff consisted of a Headmaster, 6 Assistants, a Gymnastic and a Drawing teacher. The expenditure of the school during 1925-26 was 12,015 of which Government contributed Rs. 3,715.

The Shikarpur High School was started in 1873 near the Municipal office, but the accommodation proving insufficient, the school was removed to the new building erected in compound on the old Military Ground near Railway Station in 1886. In 1913 additional land on the same site was acquired for quarters for the Headmaster and for a boarding house. The cost of the original building was Rs. 33,829 and was paid by Government. The boarding house consists of 2 blocks, each containing 15 rooms and accommodation for 60 boarders and was built at a cost of 16,900 of which Rs. 10,225 were subscribed privately and the rest was paid by Government. The school building consists of an examination hall, a headmaster's office, a library, a science hall, 10 class rooms, a master's room and a record room. The class rooms provide accommodation for 385 pupils. The teaching staff consists of a headmaster, 11 assistants and a gymnastic instructor. The expenditure on salaries, contingencies, etc., in 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 25,336 of which Rs. 11,090 were met from fees which are charged at the following rates. Rupees 2-8-0 a month for the first 3 standards, and Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem for Standard IV and V and Rs. 4-8-0 per mensem for Standards VI and VII and the balance was paid by Government. The number of boys on roll on 1st April 1926 was 277. Of these 185 were Hindus and 92 Musalmans.

The Shikarpur Academy :—The School formerly was a Middle school known as the Hopeful Academy but in 1915 it was converted into a High school and named "Shikarpur Academy." The new building which was opened in the same year is a spacious one and consists of a central hall with gallery, 2 class rooms, a drawing hall, a laboratory down stairs, and 6 class rooms upstairs. Mr. Wadhmal Verhomal who started the school in 1900 is the manager of the school which is managed by a body known as "Shikarpur Education Society." There were 389

pupils on the rolls during 1925-26. The school receives an annual grant of Rs. 4,339 from Government and Rs. 800 from Municipality. The expenditure during the year 1925-26 was 14,575 and fees realised were Rs. 8,736. The rates of fees charged were two-thirds of the Government rates. The teaching staff consists of a manager, a headmaster, 12 assistants, a gymnastic instructor. There is a Sindhi branch teaching up to Standard IV working as a feeder to the school started in 1905.

Literate

Taluka			Males	Females
1.	Garhi Yasin	.. ..	1,949	65
2.	Ghotki	.. ..	943	59
3.	Mirpur Mathelo	.. ..	1,308	60
4.	Pano Akil	.. ..	533	40
5.	Rohri	.. ..	4,141	588
6.	Shikarpur	.. ..	7,410	553
7.	Sukkur	.. ..	9,307	877
8.	Ubauro	.. ..	1,328	130
Total ..			26,919	2,372

Literate in Sukkur District

			Males	Females
Hindus	.. ..	..	21,360	1,545
Musalmans	.. ..	..	5,068	613
Others	.. ..	..	491	214
Total (all religions) ..			26,919	2,372

Small boarding houses for the convenience of Muhammadan boys are attached to the schools at Madeji, Manghanwari and Mirpur. In local board schools, 75 scholarships (50 of the value of Rs. 3 each and 25 of the value of Rs. 2 each) are awarded every year to Muhammadan pupils. Books, slates, etc., worth Rs. 1,050 are also being distributed among poor and deserving Muhammadan pupils. The amount thus spent is being recovered from Government.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical School at Sukkur was started in 1894 and is under the management of a board with the Technical School. Collector as President. It stands on the Minaret road near the Municipal High School and was constructed out of provincial, Local Board, and private funds. The total cost was Rs. 15,039 of which Government contributed Rs. 6,929. There are three class rooms, two store rooms, an office room, a show room, and three workshops, and there is provision for the training of 75 students. The subjects taught are carpentry, smithery, turnery and drawing. Elementary instruction in reading, writing and Arithmetic is also given. In March 1921-22 there were 58 students on the rolls of the school, of whom 28 were the sons of artizans and 30 of zamindars and others. The expenditure in 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 10,661 of which Rs. 2,517 were contributed by Government, Rs. 6,335 paid by the various Municipalities and Local Boards, and the rest from interest on investments and other sources. No fees are charged and in some cases scholarships are awarded to the pupils.

The institution owes its origin to a desire on the part of the Muhammadans of Sukkur to promote the cause of education amongst their coreligionists. A board was formed in 1906 with the Collector as president to found a madrasah. The funds collected were however not sufficient for the purpose : so in 1911 the building of a boarding house was taken in hand. One storey was constructed in that year at a cost of Rs. 17,236, and an upper storey was added in 1914 at a further cost of Rs. 6,750. The building stands in the Minaret road opposite to the High School, and has accommodation for over 50 boys. The boys attend either the High School or a vernacular school in the town. The average annual expenditure is Rs. 5,000.

There is a branch of the Church of England Zenana Mission Society at Sukkur, and it makes provision for elementary instruction.

There are seven newspapers published in the district of which the *Sindhi* the *Alhaq* and the *Sind* zamindar are the most important. The *Sindhi* is published in Sindhi and the *Alhaq* and *Sind* Zamindar are bilingual. Their circulation is not very extensive. There are fourteen printing presses; seven at Sukkur and seven at Shikarpur.

There is a station library at Sukkur of uncertain origin : it is said to have been in existence for sixty years. It is supported by subscriptions and a Municipal grant and is housed in a large room of the Municipal Town Hall. There is no separate reading room. It is open to every class of the community and contains about five thousand books. There are two libraries at Shikarpur, one at Rohri and one at Garhi Yasin. The Narayan Jagannath Library at Shikarpur has been in existence since 1873 at first under the name of the Friends' Society Reading Room and afterwards as the Narayan Jagannath Library to perpetuate the memory of a Deputy Educational Inspector who had taken a great interest in it. The building

which it still occupies on the road leading to the railway station was erected in 1876 by subscriptions with aid from the Municipality and the Local Board. It contains about 1,100 Volumes. The other three libraries are small and of no importance.

HEALTH.

TABLES XXX-A AND B, XXXI AND XXXII

CHAPTER XII OF "A" VOLUME

Sukkur Civil Hospital.—This hospital was opened in 1880, and consists

Hospitals.	of a series of single storied buildings on the hill to the north of the town overlooking the railway. It is in charge of the Civil Surgeon, and besides the usual staff, there is a nursing staff under the control of a special committee. There are 15 wards with 89 beds, and separate accommodation is provided for Europeans. The number of patients treated during the year 1921 was 1,114 in-door and 8,955 out-door. The cost of maintenance for the same year was approximately Rs. 26,674 towards which contributions were made by the Municipality and by the North-Western Railway.
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A civil hospital was in existence at Shikarpur from the early days of British rule until 1909, when it was transferred to the new district of Larkana.

There are sixteen dispensaries in the district. Five are maintained by the local board, six are maintained by the Municipalities, two being at Shikarpur, three at Sukkur and one at Rohri respectively. Three are maintained by the railway. There are two female dispensaries at Sukkur, one the "Alexandra Female Hospital" which is under the control of the local branch of the Church Zenana Mission Society and the other a municipal dispensary.	Dispensaries.
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Lady Dufferin Hospital.—A hospital known as the Victoria Jubilee Lady Dufferin Hospital was opened at Shikarpur in 1893. It contains three wards one of which is reserved for Europeans. It is in charge of a lady Doctor with two assistant surgeons and matron under her. The number of patients treated during the year 1926 was 28,857. The average annual expenditure on staff costs Rs. 11,064. Proposal to build a new Hospital is under consideration.

Thanks to the munificence of a Seth of the town, Seth Hiranand, an eye hospital is opened annually at Shikarpur for two or three months in the cold weather, and is attended by hundreds of patients. The Seth is now dead. The trustees of the Estate Seth Kishindas and Tikamdas now arrange the affair.	Eye Hospital.
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A Veterinary dispensary was established at Shikarpur in 1893. Another Veterinary dispensary was established at Sukkur on 20th October 1918. They are maintained by the district local board with support from the Municipality and from Government. They are in charge of a Veterinary Graduate. In 1921, 48 in-patients and 2,281 out-patients were treated at Shikarpur dispensary. At Sukkur the number of in-patients was 50 and out-patients 1,150.	Veterinary Dispensary.
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ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER XIV OF "A" VOLUME.

The District has eight talukas as shown below :—

Taluka	Headquarters	Number of Tapas	Number of Dehs	Limits	Area in square miles	Population	Average annual land Revenue
Ubauro ..	Ubauro ..	12	95	27°48' and 28°26' North Latitude ; 69°36' and 70°14' East Longitude.	463	36,631	112,039
Mirpur Mathelo ..	Mirpur ..	12	90	27°19' and 28°8' North Latitude ; 69°13' and 70°10' East Longitude.	1,603	38,667	145,698
Pano Akil ..	Pano Akil	12	94	27°30' and 28° North Latitude ; 69° and 69°15' East Longitude.	394	41,538	137,508
Ghotki ..	Ghotki ..	14	90	27°40' and 28°11' North Latitude ; 69°15' and 69°35' East Longitude.	345	41,684	173,526
Rohri ..	Rohri ..	11	89	27°5' and 27°55' North Latitude ; 68°35' and 69°48' East Longitude.	1,638	72,310	117,982
Sukkur ..	Sukkur ..	14	63	27°41' and 27°59' North Latitude ; 68°38' and 69°2' East Longitude.	274	98,858	17,570
Shikarpur ..	Shikarpur	17	93	27°55' and 28°10' North Latitude ; 68°25' and 69°9' East Longitude.	486	113,070	221,400
Garhi Yasin ..	Garhi Yasin	19	98	27°42' and 28°2' North Latitude ; 68°15' and 68°46' East Longitude.	403	62,534	222,257
					5,606	510,292	

Rs.

The district forms part of the old Shikarpur district created by Sir Charles Napier after the conquest. In 1851 the greater part of the territory resumed from Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur was added to it, *i.e.*, the Shahbela, Chak, Saidabad, Ubauro and Mirpur Parganas, and the Alor, Bukkur and Bamburki tapas. The headquarters were at Shikarpur and remained there till 1883 when they were removed to Sukkur. In 1901 the Larkana and Mehar divisions comprising the Larkana, Ratodero, Kambar, Labdarya, Mehar, Warah and Kakar talukas were separated to form part of the new district of Larkana and the designation of the Shikarpur district was at the same time changed to that of Sukkur district. In 1904 the mahal of Pano Akil was converted into a Taluka. Upto 1909 the Taluka of Garhi Yasin was known as that of Naushahro Abro, a village of no importance. The change of nomenclature was made in view of the fact that the Taluka headquarters were situated in the Municipal town of Gahri Yasin. The district is now divided into three divisions, the Shikarpur division comprising Shikarpur, Sukkur and Gahri Yasin talukas, the Rohri division comprising Rohri, Pano Akil and Ghotki talukas and the Ubauro division comprising the Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro talukas. Each is administered by an Assistant or Deputy Collector. The Collector of the district is *ex-officio* Political Agent of the Khairpur State.

PLACES OF INTEREST

The ruins of the ancient Hindu town of Aror, or Alor, lie about 12 miles to the south-east of Rohri, near the Eastern Nara Supply Channel. At the time of the conquest of Sind by the Arabs under Muhammad Kasim in A.D. 711 Aror was the capital of Sind and the residence of King Dahar. The Arabs made then capital at Mansurah and Aror continued for more than two centuries as a Hindu town. It then disappeared. The legend of King Dalu Rai of Brahmanabad has been pressed into service to account for its fate but there is little doubt that it gradually declined when the Indus ceased to flow past it about the middle of the eight century. The name is written Al-Rur by some of the Arab geographers, and if the conjecture is right that the Al was the Arabic article and the name of the town was R then it seems probable that the inhabitants removed to a new site the new course of the river and carried the name with them which survives as Rohri. Some water no doubt remained for a long time in the river bed and some habitations on its banks, since there are ruins of a mosque attributed to Alamgir (Aurangzeb), as well as the tombs of two Saiyids, Shakar Ganj Shah and Khatal-ud-din Shah, the former of whom is said to have been a contemporary and friend of Lal Shahbaz whose tomb is at Sehwan. There is an annual fair in his honour. The ruins occupy hilly ground over-looking the old bed of the river which is still quite traceable. Hindu bricks of the very large kind are found and after rain coins have been unearthed. They are barely recognizable as such and little appears to have been made of them. The road from Rohri passes over a bridge which was at one time assumed to be much older than it probably is. The Superintendent of the Archæological Survey supposes that it may have been built about the same time as Alamgir's mosque. Two large stones, one of which bore a Persian inscription, were found in what appeared to be the bed of the river by Mr. B. B. Eastwick ("Allore and Rohri," journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, April 1843) which excited some interest; but it seems doubtful whether anything of the inscription has been deciphered correctly, except that Mir Muhammad Masum (who is mentioned in the account of Sukkur) ordered it to be cut in the year A.H. 1002. Besides the Shakarganj fair there is a fair held annually in September in honour of Kalka Mata, and attended by Hindus. Nothing is known of its origin.

Garhi Yasin, situated in 27° 54' North Latitude and 68° 33' East Longitude, is the headquarters of the Taluka of the same name. It is a Municipal town and had a population of 6,375 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiar's Office, a Police Station, district bungalow, Musafirkhana, School, Post Office and Dispensary. It is eight miles south-west of Shikarpur and carriages ply between the two places. The pressing of oil is carried on on an extensive scale in the town.

Ghotki, situated in 28° 1' North Latitude and 69° 21' East Longitude, is the headquarters of the Ghotki Taluka, is a Municipal town and had a population of 3,536 at the

census of 1921. It is on the trunk road running from Rohri to Multan, has a station on the North-Western Railway, and contains a Mukhtiar-kar's Office, District and Public Works Department bungalows, Dispensary, School, Post Office, Police Station and Musafirkhana. It was founded about 1747 by Pir Musan Shah whose Masjid is the most conspicuous building of the place. It is constructed of burnt bricks and is quadrangular in shape, being 113 feet long by 65 feet broad, with an extensive courtyard in front and is surmounted by a cupola covered with glazed tiles. The interior is decorated with carved and painted wood work. This Masjid is one of the largest in Sind. Brass work, consisting of pipe bowls, boxes, rose water sprinklers, is a speciality of Ghotki. Wood carving and staining are also carried on here. Seven miles to the south-east lie the ruins of Mathelo, a fort and town said to have been founded by a Rajput named Amur about 1,400 years ago.

About two and a half miles from Rohri are the ruins of an ancient town known by this name. There is nothing to add to the description of it by Captain Kirky (quoted in the old Gazetteer) who visited the spot in 1855 and wrote as follows :—

“In excavating the great Nara Canal we occasionally came upon detached masses of brickwork, and at length, at a depth of about 10 feet below the surface of the ground, the foundations of a very large number of houses were laid bare. These foundations consisted of stone or of mingled stone and brick work and resembled those to be seen in the ruins of the city of Aror at the present day. Among these ruins were found a number of articles made of brick clay such as drinking cups, a Khuja, some water spouts and a large number of children's toys. It appears that the town was built on the extremity of a rocky hill, and that it has been gradually covered by the mud held in suspension by the flood waters of the Indus which even now flow over the spot. Indeed its burial ground which according to the common custom in this part of Sind, was high up upon the rocky hills, is still uncovered. Hakrah was the name of the lost river (see “A” Volume, page 3) and it is interesting to find it clinging to a town which was perhaps lost about the same time.”

Khairpur (or Khairpur Mirs) founded about A.D. 1787 by Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur (see “A” Volume, page 117) has been ever since the official capital of the State. The following is the description of it given in the old Gazetteer forty years ago in the words of an account nearly forty years older, “Khairpur, the capital town of the territory belonging to His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, Latitude 27° 31' North and Longitude 68° 45' East is seated on the Mirwah canal and situated about fifteen miles east of the river Indus. It is distant about 17 miles south from Rohri, the main road from which town to Hyderabad runs through Khairpur. The town which is irregularly built, consists of a large collection of mud hovels, intermingled with a few houses of a better description. It is very filthy and owing to the excessive heat of the place and the deleterious influence of the stagnant marshes around it, is decidedly

unhealthy. The place covered with gaudy lacquered tiles of various hues, is situated in the midst of the bazars, and presents little worthy of notice." After what has been written about the recent progress of the Khairpur State in the "A" Volume it is scarcely necessary to say here that the above description is interesting chiefly by way of contrast. Apart from the effects of sanitation and good roads much has been done to beautify the capital of the State within the last twenty years, and it contains several buildings which are worthy of notice. The most conspicuous is the Faiz Mahal, a magnificent guest house situated in spacious grounds. There are also the high school with a boarding house attached, the Industrial school, the Giles Carpet Factory, a Hospital, Veterinary Dispensary and a new female hospital known as the Lady Willingdon Female Hospital. The lines of the Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps are very extensive. The trade of the town is however unimportant though it has some reputation for its dyeing works. The population at the census on 1921 was 15,740.

Though Khairpur is the official capital of the Khairpur State, the chiefs, who have clung to their simple Baluchi habits and their dislike to sleeping in any building more substantial than a landhi, have generally preferred to make their residence at Kot Diji about fifteen miles south of it. This small town is not a place of interest, except for the fort from which it takes its name. It consists of a number of separate fortified heights, connected by a loop-holed curtain, and was no doubt regarded at one time as a place of great strength; but it has long been abandoned as a fortress and it is now utilized as the Central State Prison. The heights on which it stands are a spur of the Rohri range of hills which break up here and expand considerably at their southern extremity.

Mirpur Mathelo, lying in $28^{\circ} 1'$ North Latitude and $69^{\circ} 35'$ East Longitude, is the headquarter station of the Taluka of the same name and is a small town which had a population of 1,642 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhti-arkar's Office, district bungalow, Police Lines and Musafirkhana. It has a Railway Station. It is believed to have been founded by Mir Musu Khan Talpur about A.D. 1739. Apart from its position as the headquarters of a taluka, the place is of no importance.

Pano Akil situated in $27^{\circ} 51'$ North Latitude and $69^{\circ} 9'$ East Longitude is the headquarters of the taluka of the same name and had a population of 1,089 at the census of 1921. It has a Railway Station and contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, a bungalow, school and Police Lines.

Pir-jo-Goth twelve miles south of Rohri is situated in the Kingri Tapa of the Rohri Taluka, one of the enclaves of British territory in the Khairpur State. It is the residence of the *Pir Pagaro* (a turbaned pir) as he is commonly called, probably the most influential Pir in India, whose followers numbering over a lakh and scattered all over the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency include the Hurs. An account of these will be found at page 444 of the

"A" Volume. The village contains two *masjids*, one being erected to the memory of Pir Aliqohar Shah.

Rohri, or Lohri, 27° 41' North Latitude 68° 56' East Longitude, the headquarters of the taluka of that name is a Municipal town, which had a population of 11,378 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, District Bungalow, Sub-Judge's Court, Resident Magistrate's Court, Anglo-Vernacular and other schools, Police Lines, Dispensary and Municipal Office. It is a very important junction on the North-Western Railway and a large railway colony exists here. The town is situated on the left bank of the river Indus, on a rocky eminence of lime stone interspersed with flints, which is terminated abruptly on the western side by a precipice forty feet high rising from the bank of the river, which during the inundation attains a height here of about sixteen feet above its lowest level. On the northern side of the town is the mouth of the supply channel which runs into the Eastern Nara, described at page 323 of the "A" Volume. On the southern side the aspect of the whole place has been changed by the operations of the Railway Company, which has cleared a wide space for its yards by blasting the hills and filling up the hollows, obtaining at the same time immense quantities of good stone. When seen from Sukkur or Bukkur the town of Rohri has a most striking and pleasing appearance, the houses being lofty, frequently four or five stories high, with flat roofs surrounded with balustrades and standing boldly up on the river bank. But when the interior of the town is reached, the pleasing impression is somewhat dissipated, for the streets are in several parts very narrow and also very steep and the air is in consequence close. The interest of the town, lies mainly in its antiquities. To begin its history at the beginning we should have to go back to the stone age, for it is evident, from the quantity of flint cores and flakes found in the river bed at Rohri and on the surrounding hills (proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 1875, page 134) by Lieutenant Twemlow, R.E., and afterwards by Mr. John Tate, that neolithic man had at one time a flourishing settlement at this place. Dr. Blanford pronounced these cores to be more carefully formed than any previously found in India and so far superior to all ordinary forms of the same material that they rather resembled those of obsidian which are found in Mexico and some other places. There is a wide gap between Neolithic man and the Arab invasion of Sind, at the time of which there was almost certainly no town on the present site which was not then on the course of any river. But when the Indus changed its course and made a passage for itself through the hills between the present Rohri and Sukkur, the two towns probably grew simultaneously on its right and left banks respectively under the protection of the fortress which soon occupied Bukkur (see account of Sukkur). From a very early period Rohri acquired a sacred character, which was enhanced when the Saiyids who had settled in Bukkur were removed by Shahbeg Arghun and compensated with land and privileges at Rohri. Its history as a sacred place can be gathered from a description of its principal shrines and relics. Seventy-three years ago, according to Thornton;

there were forty mosques in which prayers were still recited besides eighty in a ruinous condition. The first mosque in order of sanctity is a building about 25 feet square of mean appearance said to have been built about 1545 A.D. for the reception of the *War Mubarak*, a hair of the beard of the Prophet. According to one of the several current stories this precious relic was brought to Sind by one Abd-el-Baki the son-in-law of Sheikh Nazamuddin a descendant of Abu Bakar who settled in Rohri and concealed it for some time until its presence was revealed to a pious man of Bukkur. It is exhibited annually on the ninth day of *Zulhaj* the day on which at Mecca the principal ceremonies are celebrated in connection with the annual pilgrimage; but visitors may see it at other times. It is kept in a small, dark *adytum* out of which a minister brings it reverently and lays it on a carved bedstead on which two carpets have been spread. A green robed Saiyid superintendents, an attendant waves peacock's feathers over it, and the surrounding faithful cover their mouths and chant prayers or blessings in low tones. A dozen or more silken embroidered cloths are unfolded one after another, until an ark of gold, heavily jewelled is disclosed. It is a gift of Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur. At this stage the operator covers his profane hand with a white silk handkerchief and then takes out of the little box a tube of gold about three inches long studded with fourteen rows of rubies, from the end of which projects the Holy Hair, about a quarter of an inch of a light coloured bristle. Its appearance is greeted with a murmur of profound reverence. As the box is being enfolded again in its many coverings, some of the by-standers offer their rosaries to be rubbed against it.

The next most important of the sacred buildings is the Jama Masjid erected about 1583 by one Fateh Khan an officer of the Emperor Akbar. It is a heavy threedomed structure of red brick ornamented with good glazed tiles. It is near the *War Mubarak*. The conspicuous *Idgah* for public prayers at the *Id* festivals with its three domes and connecting curtain was built in 1593 A.D. Of the other mosques, one is striking on account of its size and the fort-like enclosure in which it stands. This is the Masjid of Mir Yakub Ali Shah situated about a quarter of a mile from the town. It is almost in ruins, but still has a quantity of glazed tiles adhering to it. It was built in A.D. 1677.

On one of the little hills that rise out of the river bank on the south there is a level platform on which are many carved gravestones like those on the Makli Hills at Tatta, with chain ornament and panels of Arabic quotations from the Koran. The whole space between the graves is paved and a flight of steps leads up to the platform from the south side. Enamelled tiled work is freely used on these tombs, most of which are dated from 1018 to 1301 A.H., that is between 1609 and 1883 A.D. The principal grave is that of Mir Kasim one of the Sabzwari Saiyids dated 1018 A.H. This was probably the grave that sanctified the place, and a lamp post and lamp are placed in front of it still, and it gives the name of Than Kasim Shah to the hill. But a name by which it is more generally known is the hill of the seven Virgins from the building on the south side called Satbhain, which consists of a row of shallow rooms.

connected by a long passage cut partly out of the rock and ornamented externally with coloured tiles. These cells are said to have been occupied by seven virgins, who had taken a vow never to look upon the face of man. Sir Richard Burton, however, maintains that this derivation is wrong, ignorant people having perverted *Sati-na-jo-Than* or seat of the Satis (*i.e.*, celibate women) into something which means seven.

Opposite Rohri is a small island of which about half an acre remains above water at the height of the inundation. This has been enclosed with a wall and contains a shrine to which Mussalmans and Hindus come together in thousands from all parts of Sind in March and April, the former to honour Khwaja Khizr and the latter Jind Pir. The Mussalman legend, the details of which vary in different accounts, is that a Delhi merchant by name Shah Hussein was with his daughter travelling down the Indus by boat on his way to Mecca. On his arrival at the City of Aror, Dalurai the Hindu king of that country, who had heard of the great beauty of Shah Hussein's daughter, demanded her in marriage; but he met with a refusal on the plea that it was impossible for the daughter of a follower of the Prophet to wed a Hindu. Not content with this reply, the king determined to carry her off by force, but on the girl offering up prayers to Khwaja Khizr, the Spirit of the water, she was answered by the saint who directed her father to unloose the boat. As soon as this was done, the course of the Indus changed and the stream began to flow towards Rohri whither also the boat was carried off in safety. In gratitude for this miraculous deliverance Shah Hussein resolved to erect a shrine in honour of the saint who had thus befriended them, and in answer to his prayer he was directed to carry out his purpose on a small island a little to the north of Bukkur; and here the father built a mosque and tomb, which in after years was enlarged by wealthy votaries who are said to have covered the door of the original tomb with sheets of silver.

The Hindu identify Khwaja Khizr as Jind Pir (properly Zinda Pir), *i.e.*, the living Pir who is no other than the incarnation of the river Indus, elsewhere called Uderolal, Darya Shah, etc., to whom they burn a light. The central building with the silver doors, be it tomb, temple or cenotaph, contains a niche which is the seat of the saint and above which a slab of stone clumsily built into the wall bears a Persian inscription which has been translated thus:

“When this Court was raised, be it known. That the waters of Khizr surrounded it; Khizr wrote this in pleasing verse.”

The date is found from *the Court of the High One*. The last words, Dargah-i-Ali, give the date 341 which corresponds to A.D. 952. The Superintendent of the Archæological Survey does not believe that the slab originally belonged to the present building which looks quite modern. But whether it did or not, the inscription on it, a cast of which has been examined at the British Museum, is undoubtedly ante-dated. Its style and characters can hardly belong to a much earlier date than the seventeenth century. To the south-west of the shrine is a ruined brick *masjid* with an inscription which gives the date 1011 (A.D. 1602). The best

of the whole congeries is the imposing gateway of the enclosure which is decorated with tile work, some of it old and good. The possession of the shrine had for long been a subject of contention between Hindus and Muhammadans. The matter was settled about twenty years ago when the Hindus abandoned their claim and set up a shrine of their own to Jinda Pir on the Sukkur bank of the river.

Shikarpur, situated in 27°57' North Latitude and 68°40' East Longitude, is a municipal town with a population of 55,500 persons at the census of 1921. It has had a short but remarkable history. Founded in 1617 A.D. by the Daudpotras, it celebrates a signal victory over the Mahars of Lakhi (A Volume, page 107) it continued for a century or more to be a bone of contention between the Daudpotras and Kalhoras, until Ahmed Shah Durani made it a part of the Sibi Province under an Afghan Governor. This arrangement was very favourable to the Afghan trade which came down the Bolan Pass, and Shikarpur soon attracted the Banias who have made it famous. They were not only traders, but farmers of revenue under the Afghans and by exacting exorbitant interest on loans, public and private according to Masson, they amassed immense wealth. Their standard of commercial integrity was so high that it gave their bills the value of cash in every part of India and Central and Western Asia from Astrakan to Calcutta. After the Talpurs got possession of Shikarpur in 1824, its trade suffered considerably from the political distractions in Afghanistan and from actual invasion; but ten years later the population was believed to be 30,000 and Postans reckoned it at 22,000 in 1841. Two-thirds were Mussalmans who were engaged in agriculture and handicrafts such as silk dyeing and weaving for which the town was famous. The Saiyids and Mullahs numbered 433 and there were also about 1,000 Afghans. The Hindus were traders and possessed 900 shops for the sale of grain, cotton, cloth, drugs, metals, silk, enamels, perfumes, ivory, fruits, vegetables and milk. After the British conquest Shikarpur was made the headquarters of District and also a military station, and its population rapidly increased. But it was found to be insufferably hot and unhealthy. The troops were withdrawn in 1861. Apart from considerations of health the existence of a large garrison on the frontier at Jacobabad made their retention unnecessary. In 1883 the headquarters of the district were transferred to Sukkur, the name of the district was changed in 1901, and finally with the removal of the prison in 1906 and of the Civil Hospital in 1909, the last traces of Shikarpur as the district headquarters disappeared. Sukkur had also for a long time been sucking away its trade, and when the railway was extended into Baluchistan, kafilas ceased to come down the Bolan in numbers and Shikarpur became superfluous. It is still a town of some commercial importance, but only because so many men who control the trade of Central Asia with India have their homes there and cling to the place. It still has some reputation for superior embroidery on silk and is considered the best place in Sind in which to buy pearls and gems.

Perhaps the best way to describe the vestiges of past prosperity of Shikarpur will be to take an account of it, as it was forty years ago from

the old Gazetteer. "It is distant about 18 miles west from the nearest point of the Indus in a country so low and level that by means of canals from that river, it is during the inundation season extensively flooded. The town is in fact only 194 feet above mean sea level. The soil in the immediate vicinity of the town is so rich as to require no manure, producing in return for culture and irrigation very heavy crops. The numerous gardens in and around the City yield in abundance dates, mangoes, oranges, mulberries and other fruits." "The chief public buildings in Shikarpur are the Collector's Office situated within an extensive enclosure (it is very large and commodious and is by far the finest building in the place); the Charitable Dispensary supported by the Municipality, the Jail containing barrack accommodation for about 800 prisoners, besides a hospital for 70 patients; a civil and police hospital in one and the same building; a Municipal Hall, disbursing post office, travellers' bungalow, Anglo-Vernacular School, *serai* for Afghan *kafilas* and a dharamsala. The European quarter is situate to the east of the City and possesses several large bungalows surrounded by extensive gardens." "The old cantonments which were to the east of the City and not included in Municipal limits still remain and cover a large area but many of the bungalows of the European officers are in a very ruinous condition." The Gazetteer then quotes a description of the City 'as it was in 1841 by Captain Postans. "It is an ill-built dirty town with its wall in a state of dilapidation and decay, the consequence of the total neglect and a pathy of the chiefs of these countries to the improvement of their possessions." "The houses in Shikarpur are built of unburnt brick and are upper roomed, some of those belonging to the wealthier *Shaukars* being of respectable size and convenient. The streets are narrow, confined and dirty in the extreme. The great bazar which is the centre of all the trade and banking transactions for which Shikarpur is celebrated, extends for a distance of 800 yards running immediately through the centre of the City. It is in common with the bazars of all towns in Sind, protected from the oppressive heat by mats stretched across from the houses on either side. This, although it imparts an appearance of coolness, occasions by the stagnation of the air an insufferably close and evidently unwholesome atmosphere, evinced in the sickly appearance of those who pass nearly the whole of their time in the shops and counting houses. This bazar is generally thronged with people and though there is little display of merchandise the place has an air of bustle and importance which it merits. The walls of Shikarpur also of unburnt brick have been allowed to remain so totally without repairs that they no longer deserve the name of a protection to the City. They enclose a space of 3,800 yards in circumference. There are eight gates. The suburbs of Shikarpur are very extensive, and a great proportion of the population calculated as belonging to the City reside outside, particularly the Mussalman and working classes. With the exception of one tolerable *Masjid* on the southern side, Shikarpur possesses no building of any importance." The Gazetteer goes on to describe the hollows filled with water and the mounds of rubbish that used to lie about the City and adds "Since the establishment however of the Municipality much has been done to remedy

this state of things. The hollows have been partly filled in, the mounds and a portion of the walls razed, while good roads lined on either side with large trees have been made in and about the town. The Stewart Gunj Market so called after a popular Collector and Magistrate of that name which is a continuation of the old bazar is not only very commodious and serviceable, but has greatly contributed to improve the appearance of the City. The great bazar has been roofed in by the Municipality and numerous wells (130) and tanks for providing good drinking have been constructed at Municipal expense. To the east of the town are three large tanks known as Saryar Khan's Gillespie and the Hazari tanks."

Most of the modern institutions of the town, *e.g.*, the schools, hospitals, etc., and its road and other communications have already been described in previous chapters. There is therefore little to add about its present appearance. The improvement in this respect has been continuous and fine gardens are to be seen everywhere. The banks of the Sind canal are lined with these, and in many of them spacious bungalows have been built. Two fairs are held annually at Lakhi Dar on this canal, one called "Naoraza" which lasts for nine days in July and the other called "Chaliho" in August. Few traces of the old cantonment remain. One is the European cemetery opened in 1851. Another, the old Collector's bungalow, has been converted into a Circuit House. The Horse Show which used to be held every year has been abandoned.

The supply of Electrical current at Shikarpur was introduced for the first time in August 1924 by the Shikarpur Electric Supply Co., Limited.

The idea of the introduction at Shikarpur originated with Mr. Murli-dhar J. Punjabi, the President of the Shikarpur Municipality, shortly after his return from England in the year 1919. The Company is now in a very sound and flourishing condition so much so that with a beginning of only 198 consumers and 300 Municipal public lights, the number now reached is 680 consumers with 400 public lights and also with the commencing income of Rs. 24,400 to some thing reaching the neighbourhood of Rs. 75,000 in the current year with a steady prospect of growth both in numbers and income.

The Company is housed in a plot of land secured from the local Municipality on a Malkana for a lease of 49 years. The Company has erected its Offices and also the Power House in the said land costing about Rs. 25,000. In the power House are located two sets of Mirreles Oil Engines of 150 B. H. P. each (English make) direct coupled with 100 K. W. alternators of the same make supplied by an English Electric Company. There is also a fine Iron Clad Switch Board of the same capacity manufactured by the same English Company and there is enough room all round for further extension with the further development and progress.

By this time the Company has a nett work of aerial lines of twenty miles of high and low tension and has about two miles of under ground cables and there is evergrowing demand for further extension. These

alone have by this time cost the Company $1\frac{1}{2}$ lacs. The Company has further two well built substations fitted with English Company's Switch gear and transformers where the energy steps down from 2,200 to 400 volts.

The Company is supplying the Energy to the town of Shikarpur by two main high tension overhead Feeders of 500 K. W. capacity situate at Stuart Ganj and Lakhigate. This Energy is supplied to the consumers at the pressure of 230 volts low tension with 3 phase 50 cycle alternating current. There is an arrangement of Cooling Tower in the Power House of the capacity of 5,000 gallons of water in over head Tanks with two Centrifugal pumps driven by 7 B. H. P. Motors.

7. Among the Consumers of the Company 15 Consumers of Energy for motive purposes roughly estimated at about 140 B. H. P. and they are working on Chaff Cutters, Printing Presses, Flour Mills, Metal Polishers, Pumping Machines and two also on Municipal Swage Pumps.

Sukkur, the headquarters town of the District, is situated in $27^{\circ} 42'$ north Latitude and $68^{\circ} 54'$ east Longitude and had a population of 42,759 at the census of 1921 of whom 16,329 were Mussalmans, 25,268 Hindus and 302 Christians. It consists of two towns. Old and New Sukkur, separated from one another by the railway embankment. New Sukkur is built about a cluster of low hills which are a continuation of the chain that runs from Rohri, on the opposite bank of the Indus, southward for nearly fifty miles. The island fortress of Bukkur in midstream between Sukkur and Rohri is a link of that chain. It appears that some time about the middle of the eighth century the Indus forsaking its old bed and leaving the ancient Hindu Capital of Aror to desolation cut a passage for itself through the range at this point; but the solid flinty mass of Bukkur resisted erosion and standing out of the rushing waters at once became a strategic point of the utmost importance to the rulers of the surrounding country. How soon Bukkur became an island or for how long it stood out as a peninsular from the Sukkur shore is not known. But as the similarity of the two names implies, the physical connection of Bukkur and Sukkur must always have been very close. Even now the channel between the 2 is only a hundred yards wide and as late as 1903 it dried up for a short time in the cold season. Bukkur must have been fortified and garrisoned at a very early date, for Shiekh Abu Turab, the Arab whose tomb near Gujo in the Mirpur Sakro taluka of Karachi district is said to bear the date 171 A.H. (787 A.D.) is reported to have distinguished himself by taking it. It figures prominently in the subsequent history of Sind down to the time of the British conquest. Simultaneously with Bukkur, Sukkur must have grown up under its protection though as a mere appendage of Bukkur it did not attract the notice of history. But when Shah beg Arghun decided to make Bukkur his capital, he fortified it strongly and turned out the miscellaneous population who had settled in it. Among these were a number of Saiyids who proceeded to settle on

both banks of the river. From that time both Sukkur and Rohri began to rise to importance. When all Sind west of the Indus came under Nadir Shah, Bukkur and Sukkur were included and no doubt shared in the prosperity that accrued to Shikarpur from the Afghan connection and the trade through the Bolan pass. The circumstances under which Sukkur came into the hands of the Talpurs are not known. This event must have happened between 1809 and 1824 in which year the talpurs secured Shikarpur. In 1839 British troops were sent to Sukkur, Mir Rustom of Khairpur who had entered into a treaty to assist the British Army on its way through Sind to Afghanistan having allowed it to be used as a base. In 1842 the town together with Karachi, Tatta and Rohri were made over to the British Government in perpetuity.

A description of Sukkur at this time has been left by the Reverend T. N. Allen who accompanied a detachment of troops. He found almost every rock crowned with an officer's house built of sun-dried bricks and flat roofed except where the centre was formed by the dome of a tomb. The best buildings were the shops of Parsi merchants and the houses of conductors in the Commissariat Department. "These," he remarks, "are flourishing men if we may judge by the portliness of their persons or the gorgeous trappings of their wives and children as well as from their riding the best horses and inhabiting the most convenient houses of any persons at the station." Old Sukkur was little else than a heap of ruins though it began to show signs of reviving with the advent of the British Armies. The troops appeared to have been quartered principally in Bukkur which was full of the "tools and machinery of the ordnance workshops, forges and anvils, carpenters benches, lathes, etc., erected among the crumbling ruins." All this activity led to a great influx of banias and traders of every kind who opened shops along the bank of the river and when the annexation of Sind gave promise of being permanent, built themselves houses below the hills. Thus New Sukkur grew up. Barracks were built for the soldiers between Old and New Sukkur, but in 1845 a terrible form of "jungle" fever broke out among the 78th Highlanders just returned from the expedition to the Kachhi hills and five hundred men, women and children were carried off in about six weeks.

Sir Charles Napier thereupon abandoned Sukkur as a military station. As a mart it continued to prosper and was soon reported to have attracted all the trade of Shikarpur. It received a great impulse from the opening of the railway lines from Karachi to Kotri and from Multan to Lahore, for it then became the chief port of call between Kotri and Multan for the steamers of the Indus Flotilla. Before 1860 stone "ghats" had been built all along the shore to facilitate the landing and shipping of goods. The opening of the lines from Kotri to Sukkur and from Rohri to Khanpur completed in 1878, and the abolition of the Flotilla, however reduced the importance of Sukkur to some extent, and with the opening of the Lansdowne Bridge in 1889 and the establishment of through railway communication between Sind and the Punjab, its importance still further diminished. It is, however, still next to Karachi, the biggest centre of trade in Sind. In 1883 Sukkur became

the headquarters of the District instead of Shikarpur, and since that time the public offices have been gradually transferred to it.

In appearance Sukkur is a place of contrasts. As seen from the railway station it resembles a vast quarry. The little plain in which the station stands with its sheds and sidings and other adjuncts is bounded by a semi-circle of lime stone hills quarried in many places and in none tinged with the faintest blush of colour, but crowned everywhere with dull grey quadrilateral edifices on the flat tops of which stand parallel rows of pillars bearing light roofs. Behind them the tall sugar-loaf tower of Mir Masum stands up against the sky. White roads giving off a strong glare slope up the faces of the hills to a plateau where the Civil station appears clean and trim, though frequently diversified with ruined tombs. A certain amount of vegetation is possible, thanks to the water works, and a few gardens are visible. As soon as the top of the ridge on the further side of this plateau is reached and one descends the other side, all the *prima facie* repulsiveness of Sukkur is redeemed. The river nine hundred yards from bank to bank and fringed on the distant shore with miles of palm groves, the island fortress, the towering iron work of the Bridge strongly recalling the Fort bridge, and the many storeyed houses of Rohri, piled one on another beyond it, make up a picture of striking beauty. The Sukkur foreshore of the river is all faced with stone piers, steps and bathing ghats at which cargo boats load and unload. Piles of indigo and hillocks of wheat lie in the shade of spreading banian trees and beyond them are the yards where country boats are built. The whole length of the bunder is one of steady activity. Behind the shops and warehouses which face the shore lies the new town curling round the hills with its high flat-topped houses packed close together. Beyond it on the western extremity of the town is the suburb of Adamshah, where the railway workshops are situated and a large railway colony is established. Still further to the west the Sukkur Barrage Township has been built; besides offices it contains two bungalows for Superintending Engineer, for Executive Engineer and for Assistant Engineer.

*In 1923 three miles downstream of Sukkur was begun the construction of the Lloyd Barrage and the Canals which will take off just above it. This is one of the biggest irrigation Schemes in the world. The inauguration ceremony was performed on 24th October 1923 by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, after whom the Barrage has been named.

Close to the site of the work on both banks of the Indus are situated the Barrage townships. The township on the Right Bank is the main one and therein are located the residential Bungalows for officers and quarters for most of the Subordinates with headquarters at Sukkur. The requisite office accommodation for the above staff has also been provided therein. The Rohri township is a subsidiary one containing residential and office accommodation for the staff whose residence on that bank throughout the construction of the Barrage Scheme is considered essential. Both townships are provided with Electric light, water

supply, and sanitation arrangements, roads, recreation grounds markets hospitals, etc. Most of the labour employed continuously on the work is also provided with quarters on both banks.

Quarries for supplying the requisite kinds of stone, both rubble and blocks have been opened on either bank with their own plant, workshops stores, dispensaries, water supply arrangements and housing accommodation for staff and labour.

These quarries and the North Western Railway line at Sukkur and Janvri are connected to the works—area on either bank by Broad Gauge tracks; and in the works—area itself is a net-work of Broad Gauge lines (total length 40 miles) the whole laid and worked by the Barrage Administration. Two wharves, one on either bank, have been constructed on the edge of the Indus and connected by railway to the works—area to facilitate the loading of materials on barges required for work in the river.

Each bank has also a well equipped workshop with a foundry and also a high service fuel oil and water supply arrangements.

A large electric generating station has been erected on the Right Bank for supply of Power over the whole area including the left bank to which it is transmitted by means of a duplicate submarine cable. The lighting of Bungalows, buildings and works, the working of land and floating cranes, concrete block yards, air compressors, Stone Dressing Shops, pumping plant, workshops, etc., are all done by this means.

For the work of the foundations in the river, two large suction dredgers have been purchased.

Besides the above three Paddle Steamers, four launches and a fleet of barges have been purchased and are in use daily.

The head works for the construction of which all the above plant is being used are already described at Page

Old Sukkur is beyond the railway a mile to the north-east and contains many substantial houses. Its most prominent feature is the blue dome of the tomb of Khair-ud-din.

The principal public buildings in Sukkur are the Collector's Kacheri, the District Court, the Prison, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, a large Travellers' bungalow, the Railway Institute, the Civil Hospital and several schools, besides various important buildings erected in connection with the Sukkur Barrage. Some account has already been given of the prison, hospital and schools. The English Church (St. Saviour's) which was completed in 1881 is very small, but sufficient for the requirements of the place. There is nothing of interest in it beyond a mural tablet to the memory of "David Ramsay, 6th Son of Major-General the Honourable John Ramsay, and late Lieutenant, 37th Regiment, Bengal N. I., who died March 1839, during the expedition to Afghanistan, aged 27". The organ in this church is said to have been built by Mr. F. F. Robertson who superintended the erection of the Lansdowne Bridge. The Roman Catholic Church is a plain building. Its foundation was laid

in 1885 and the cost (Rs. 5,000) was met by subscriptions and donations. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society has had a station at Sukkur since 1888 and maintains some girls' schools and a female hospital known as the Alexandra Female Hospital. There is one Masonic Lodge in Sukkur known as the Sukkur Lodge. It occupies a building of its own between the Roman Catholic Church and the station. The Municipal Office stands on the ridge overlooking the river and contains the station library. This building was used as a signal station in the days of the Indus River Flotilla. The Municipality maintains three markets, two in New Sukkur and one in Old Sukkur and five small gardens.

The most conspicuous feature of the municipal enterprize for the town is the water works. They were first made in the year 1895 and consisted of a clear water gallery. Two Worthington pumps to raise water and a service reservoir on the top of the hill called Edinborough Castle and distributing mains.

A tunnel was dug in the bed of the river and about 10 feet below it 300 feet in length to collect clear water silt being retained in the sandy stratum above. A well is dug at the mouth of this tunnel which serves as an intake tower for suction main.

As there are Military objections to a building in this area pump house had to be erected about 200 feet below the Landsdowne Bridge.

Service Reservoir consists of two masonry reservoirs 55' \times 32' and 20 feet deep and above them are placed two steel tanks called high service reservoirs. The latter serves as separate service for the houses on the hills while the former feeds the system of supply mains running in a net work through the rest of the town. These works cost the Municipal Rs. 3,73,734.

The town of Sukkur has developed beyond the expectation of those then responsible for getting up the abovementioned plant for within 20 years of the inauguration of this scheme a general deficiency of water supply was noticed traceable in the first instance to the low capacity of pumping engines and also to that of the supply mains.

Till by the year 1920 when the work of the present improvements was commenced the old engines with a pumping capacity of about 30,000 gallons per hour were found to meet the demand but half way. A battery of five mechanical fitters after the patent of Messrs. Patterson and Company, Ltd., has been installed with the necessary accompaniments of coagulating and settling tanks and arrangements for alum and chlorination of the water were completed by Huly of the year 1923.

Two new bigger pumps of the old Worthington triple expansion type are added each with a pumping capacity of about 68,000 gallons per hour and two centrifugal pumps direct coupled to high speed engine do the pumping of raw river water for the settling tanks.

These extensions have cost in all Rs. 5,67,757. Although this improvement of head works has made possible supply for longer time daily yet on account of the service main being deficient proper pressure cannot be

maintained in the consumers house pipes. Estimates and plans have been prepared and the work is delayed only due to paucity of funds.

Electricity Power House is one other instance of Sukkur Municipal adventures in the interest of public. It was in the year 1919 that Electrical Engineer to the Government was approached to advise the Municipality in this direction. Estimates were framed by that officer and the work was entrusted to Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company in the year 1920 on a contract of Rs. 2,35,697-5-4 for Power House consisting of two belt driven sets one of 75 K.W. and the other 50 K.W. and 13 miles of overhead construction. A dispute arose over certain questions and the plant was finally taken over after paying in additional Rs. 94,015-5-4 to the Company on 8th March 1923. Current is generated at 240 volts. This power was found to the consumers at about 220 volts. This power was found insufficient within two years of its running and the Municipality has added two more direct coupled sets one of 33 K.W. and the other of 166 K.W. capacity power with Rusten Engine and Metropolitan Vickers Dianomo and the latter of Mirrless Disel Engine and Seimens Schuekert Dianomo of 220, 440 volts. The first costs the Municipality Rs. 15,887-14-9 and the latter Rs. 75,460-11-9. Power House had to be extended to accommodate these additional sets and the extension has cost Rs. 7,739-11-3. For economy of cooling water, a Cooling Water System at a cost of Rs. 8,929-7-6 was introduced in the year 1926, with an overhead tank 32' above ground level to which water after being cooled is pumped by centrifugal electric pumps.

As the consumers are constantly on the increase several improvements in the distribution and supply including Three-Wire System are called for. The former is being introduced at a cost of about Rs. 24,000 and to effect the latter 50 K.W. Set is going to be replaced by a 166 K.W. Set. The engine shall be the exact duplicate of the similar set already working and order for generator and switch board extension is given to Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers Company. Electricity has supplied a much felt want of the Sukkur Town particularly during Summer when the temperature rises to 1,200 and over. It has also improved the general appearance of roads on account of better lighting during nights. It may prove to be a valuable asset to the Municipality in the years to come.

There are three antiquities of Sukkur deserving of mention, the tomb of Adam Shah, the tomb of Khair-ud-din and the Tower or Minaret of Mir Massum.

The conspicuous white tomb of Adam Shah crowning a small hill to the west has no architectural attractions, but is historically interesting. Adam Shah was the first of the Kalhoras who rose to notoriety (see "A" Volume, page 109). He had contrived to get a Zamindari in the parganah of Chanduka (Larkana), but afterwards went to Multan where he gathered a great host of disciples and became a power. He was a turbulent character and getting into conflict with the ruler, was killed and so became a martyr. His disciples brought his body to Sukkur and buried it where the tomb is. The hill

has been taken possession of by the military authorities and is not open to the public.

The blue dome in Old Sukkur already mentioned is the tomb of Shah Khair-ud-din of whose life and doings there is a manuscript account in the possession of the Kazi of Sukkur. He was born in the year 1492 A.D. and spent his youth in the study of religion at Bagdad. Afterwards he travelled and spent some time at Bulri in lower Sind, but finally he settled in Sukkur where he remained until his death. He became the founder of a spiritual dynasty, and one of his successors on the throne built him a mausoleum in the year A.D. 1760. The manuscript says that it was decorated with coloured tiles on the outside and white and green ones inside; but from a report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey it appears that much of the outside work at least was renovated less than forty years ago with tiles of very poor quality.

The most conspicuous object in Sukkur is the Minaret of Mir Masum. It was built by Mir Muhammad Masum, a famous Saiyid, Soldier and the author of the History of Sind (see "A" Volume, page 482) whom the Emperor Akbar appointed Nawab of Sukkur giving him large jagirs in the surrounding country. The monument is an unshapely, more or less conical, tower built of red bricks slightly off the perpendicular and surmounted by a dome to which an internal staircase worn very smooth gives access. It is 84 feet in circumference at the base and about 100 feet high, so that a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be had from the top. It has been disfigured by an iron cage presumably for the protection of persons bent on committing suicide. An oblong stone over the door bears this inscription in Persian characters:—

"The Minar of Nami (this was the *nom-de-plume* assumed by Mir Masum) gives a view of the world." This spells 1002 which is equivalent to A.D. 1593, but the structure is said to have been completed fourteen years later by Mir Masum's son. Near the Minaret are the tombs of the holy man and his father, family and disciples, under canopies resting on fantastic stone pillars covered with Persian writing and a domed octagon decorated internally with coloured tiles which Sir R. Burton calls a place for prayer meetings.

There are several other buildings associated with the name of Mir Masum. A mosque and rest house on the bank of the river below the new reservoir which have been fitted with doors and windows and turned into a residence, bear an inscription saying that he built them as a place of prayer and rest for Muslims and cursing anyone who should bury a body within them. In Old Sukkur there is a *Jama Masjid* said to have been built by Saiyid Mir Safai, Mir Masum's father. Among the many ruins that lie scattered about, there are some that would be interesting if we knew more about them. On the plain lying south-west of the Collector's bungalow there is a group of which the principal is called the tomb of Mir Abdul Baki Purani. In two of these there are still

large blocks of tile work which according to the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey differs entirely both in design and combination of tints from that which is seen on the Makli hills elsewhere in Sind.

The position of Bukkur has already been described. It is a rock lime stone oval in shape, eight hundred yards long by three hundred wide and about twenty-five feet in height. Its insular position made it a place of considerable importance, and the power that was at the time in the ascendant always secured its possession. It has been held by the Moghul Emperors, the Kalhoras, the Afghans and the Talpurs. In 1839 Mir Khan handed it over to the British. In this connection an apocryphal story is commonly told, to which Sir R. Burton has helped to give currency. His words may be quoted. "It came into our hands by a peculiar exercise of diplomatic head work. In a separate treaty dated December 24th, 1838, with the Talpur Amirs of Khairpur a significant clause had been introduced by those crafty barbarians, stipulating that the gentlemen with white faces should not appropriate to themselves any of the forts on either side of the Indus. Thereupon the "British Talleyrand" (Sir Charles Napier) conscientiously remarking, it is curious how cunning people outwit themselves, laid violent hands on Bukkur, considering it neutral ground *in, not on, the River*". The treaty referred to expressly provides that if the Governor General in time of war should wish to occupy the fortress of Bukkur as a depot for treasure and munitions, the Amir shall not object to it, and it was followed by an exceedingly friendly letter from Lord Auckland to the Mir of Khairpur assuring him that the plain meaning and purpose of the words was that the British should avail themselves of the fort of Bukkur "only during actual war and periods of preparing for war like the present". It was in this way that the British were in occupation of Bukkur at the time of the battle of Miani. Afterwards an enormous amount of money was spent on the place. Sir R. Burton says that the fortifications were repaired at a cost of Rs. 30,000 as a refuge for the destitute in the days of the mutiny. It is certain that an Arsenal and barracks were built there. The former was abandoned and the latter converted for some time into a jail and later abandoned as such.

Upstream, above Bukkur is the famous shrine of Khwaja Khizr which has already been described. To the west of it are two small islets called Sadh Belo and Din Belo. The former is the seat of a Hindu hereditary Sadhu who daily feeds fifty followers "in turbans of their own hair". Burton says that he came after the British conquest. He is held in the highest respect throughout Sind.

Ubauro, 28° 10' North Latitude and 39° 46' East Longitude, is the headquarter station of the Ubauro Taluka. It is a small town and had a population of 1,716 persons at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's Office, a District Bungalow, Police Lines, Musafirkhana, school and dispensary. There is an ancient masjid said to have been erected by one Sheikh

Muhammad as early as H. 960 (A.D. 1552). The town itself dates from a much earlier period having been founded, it is supposed, about A.D. 987, by an ancestor of Sheikh Muhammad.

Five miles south of Reti station, in the Ubauro Taluka, there is a mass of ruins standing in a barren plain, which is known by the name of Vijnot. Little is known about the history of the place, but enough has been found in the ruins to prove that it was an important Hindu town and to justify the expectation that it would repay investigation. During the construction of the Indus valley railway these ruins were resorted to as a quarry for ballast, and about 15,000 cubic feet of brick work are estimated to have been removed for the purpose. The workmen employed found many valuables; one man was found with $11\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of gold in rough ingots. Coins, beads, broken pottery and other things were collected, similar to those found among the ruins of Brahmanabad.

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TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population in 1921.			
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.
Ubauro ..	462	..	91	36,631	20,235	16,396	..
Mirpur Mathelo ..	1,604	..	85	38,667	21,289	17,378	..
Pano Akil ..	393	..	84	41,538	22,902	18,636	..
Ghotki ..	345	1	84	41,684	23,015	18,669	3,536
Rohri ..	1,629	1	83	77,310	42,728	34,582	11,378
Sukkur ..	273	1	61	98,858	56,286	42,572	42,759
Shikarpur ..	504	1	84	113,070	61,588	51,482	55,503
Garhiyasni ..	402	1	94	62,534	34,263	28,271	6,375
Total ..	5,612	5	666	510,292	282,306	227,986	119,551

Taluka.	Population in 1921— <i>contd.</i>	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.		
	Rural.			Total.	Males.	Females.
Ubauro ..	36,631	7,676	80	44,564	24,433	20,131
Mirpur Mathelo ..	38,667	8,374	24	51,353	28,293	23,060
Pano Akil ..	41,538	8,140	106	45,261	24,838	20,423
Ghotki ..	38,148	8,274	122	46,087	25,309	20,778
Rohri ..	65,932	15,815	47	87,942	47,633	40,309
Sukkur ..	56,099	20,199	362	103,109	57,903	45,206
Shikarpur ..	57,567	22,322	224	119,614	64,231	55,383
Garhi Yasin ..	56,159	11,614	156	75,983	40,291	35,692
Total ..	390,741	102,414	91	573,913	312,931	260,982

Note—The figures in columns 2 to 4 are those shown in the Census of 1921.

TABLE II—RAINFALL.

Part A—By months (at Sukkur).

Month.	Rainfall.						
	Normal mean.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January	0 32	0 50	0 2	..	..	0 3	0 14
February	0 32	0 40	0 30	..	..	0 1	0 39
March	0 35	0 32	..	..	0 18	0 3	0 9
April	0 19	..	0 47	..	..	0 44	0 15
May	0 09	0 13	..	0 3	0 7	0 1	0 4
June	0 10	..	0 7	..	..	..	..
July	1 00	0 18	1 25	..	..	..	0 80
August	1 55	1 51	3 18	..	..	0 73	..
September	0 18	..	0 6	..	..	..	..
October .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	0 12	..	..	..	..	0 7	..
December	0 18	..	0 53	..	..	0 46	..
Total	4 40	3 04	6 14	0 3	0 25	1 78	1 61

Month.	Rainfall.						
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January .. ..	..	0 4	0 50	0 55	..	0 4	1 34
February .. ..	..	..	0 5	0 44	1 75	0 52	..
March .. ..	..	0 6	1 57	0 10	0 66	0 12	..
April .. ..	..	0 32	..	..	..	0 56	0 2
May	1 32	0 15	..	..	..	..	..
June	2 64	..	..	..	..	0 45	..
July .. ..	..	2 49	..	..	..	0 5	0 71
August	0 38	..	..	..	3 44	1 5	1 20
September	0 43	..	..	..	..	..	..
October .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December .. ..	..	..	0 15	0 6	..	..	..
Total	4 77	3 06	2 27	1 15	5 85	2 79	3 27

Average for over 40 years.

TABLE II—RAINFALL—*contd.**Part A—By months (at Sukkur)—contd.*

Month.	Rainfall.						
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January	0 2	1 0	0 6	0 53	..	..	0 1
February .. ..	..	..	..	..	0 28	0 50	..
March	0 2	..	0 54	..	0 18	..	0 98
April	0 22	..	..	0 8	..	..	0 5
May .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	0 5	0 72	..	..	..	0 19	..
July	0 87	0 76	0 18	1 52	0 99	2 26	..
August .. ..	..	0 4	..	2 60	0 44	..	..
September .. ..	..	..	..	..	0 6	..	..
October .. ..	..	..	..	..	0 7	0 35	0 40
November .. ..	..	..	0 2	..	..	0 7	..
December	0 18	..	..	..	1 17	0 1	..
Total	1 36	2 52	0 80	4 73	3 19	3 38	1 44

Month.	Rainfall.					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January .. ..	..	..	..	0 20	0 25	..
February .. ..	..	0 14	..	..	0 56	..
March .. ..	..	0 26	0 66	..	..	..
April .. ..	..	..	..	0 13	..	..
May	0 3	0 64	..	0 36	..	..
June .. ..	..	..	..	..	0 6	..
July .. ..	..	..	..	1 90	0 45	0 28
August	1 28	4 27	..	..	..	0 18
September .. ..	..	2 15	0 10	..	..	..
October .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December .. ..	..	..	..	0 25	0 5	1 35
Total	1 31	7 46	0 76	2 84	1 37	1 81

Average for over 40 years.

TABLE II—RAINFALL—*contd.**Part B—By Talukas.*

Taluka.	Rainfall.						
	Normal me. n.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Sukkur	2 67	3 4	6 18	0 3	0 25	1 78	1 6
Shikarpur	3 14	3 7	5 1	1 90	1 10	2 59	2 95
Garhi Yasin	3 21	6 38	4 15	1 36	0 81	4 7	2 14
Rohri	2 68	2 69	6 14	0 13	0 17	1 60	1 78
Ghotki	2 94	3 65	6 11	0 89	1 5	2 87	1 27
Mirpur Mathelo	3 4	2 22	7 79	2 28	1 97	1 59	2 85
Ubauro	3 47	2 94	6 40	1 79	1 92	2 41	0 75
Pano Akli .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Taluka.	Rainfall.						
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Sukkur	4 77	3 6	2 27	1 15	5 85	2 79	3 27
Shikarpur	4 35	2 28	2 55	1 0	7 44	4 39	4 65
Garhi Yasin	4 63	4 67	1 79	0 85	6 29	6 30	4 73
Rohri	3 20	3 24	2 66	1 4	6 2	2 80	3 3
Ghotki	2 91	2 42	1 97	1 23	6 81	4 20	2 95
Mirpur Mathelo	3 96	1 68	2 8	1 51	6 93	3 35	5 7
Ubauro	4 96	3 67	2 25	1 26	5 22	5 57	6 85
Pano Akli .. ..	..	..	..	..	5 40	2 78	5 86

TABLE II—RAINFALL—*contd.**Part B—By Talukas—contd.*

Taluka.	Rainfall.						
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Sukkur	1 36	2 52	0 80	4 73	3 19	3 38	1 44
Shikarpur	0 78	2 95	1 8	0 83	7 20	4 41	2 24
Garhi Yasin	0 85	3 66	1 3	0 23	5 25	3 14	1 89
Rohri	1 84	2 22	0 60	5 50	4 16	3 50	1 33
Ghotki	2 1	4 14	0 78	3 51	4 52	1 74	3 68
Mirpur Mathelo	2 58	3 14	1 41	3 15	5 41	5 39	2 68
Ubauro	1 86	5 28	1 9	1 35	4 52	6 36	3 2
Pano Akil	2 27	2 47	0 52	3 54	4 39	3 90	1 35

Taluka.	Rainfall.					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Sukkur	1 31	7 46	0 76	2 84	1 37	1 81
Shikarpur	1 05	14 0	0 57	1 58	1 42	2 83
Garhi Yasin	1 84	19 74	0 60	3 92	..	2 27
Rohri	1 19	7 65	1 7	4 17	0 85	1 67
Ghotki	1 84	8 62	0 91	4 52	0 95	4 93
Mirpur Mathelo	3 78	10 25	1 47	5 61	1 25	5 81
Ubauro	7 75	9 86	1 41	7 45	1 44	2 13
Pano Akil	2 60	6 64	1 17	2 3	0 62	2 47

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE
(At Sukkur)

Years.			January		May		July		November	
			Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum
1896	..	..	74	50	113	76	111	83	92	55
1897	..	..	75	49	113	85	109	80	88	70
1898	..	..	80	60	114	83	111	84	90	64
1899	..	..	73	41	117	88	113	90	105	84
1900	..	..	86	70	118	92	120	94	108	86
1901	..	..	92	69	124	90	122	96	104	79
1902	..	..	97	68	122	94	120	94	105	76
1903	..	..	94	63	121	92	122	97	94	60
1904	..	..	73	50	113	84	113	81	94	57
1905	..	..	72	28	114	82	112	80	95	56
1906	..	..	78	40	110	78	Not available.			
1907	..	..	Not available.				108	86	90	68
1908	..	..	72	54	118	82	108	84	88	62
1909	..	..	75	51	117	85	117	84	92	67
1910	..	..	73	51	113	82	109	81	100	62
1911	..	..	73	48	112	85	110	88	91	61
1912	..	..	77	60	112	90	117	90	93	60
1913	..	..	82	60	117	88	115	87	104	67
1914	..	..	85	60	121	92	117	87	96	72
1915	..	..	84	56	118	86	116	88	98	66
1916	..	..	82	60	113	82	110	88	94	66
1917	..	..	82	60	108	82	113	90	96	64
1918	..	..	82	52	116	90	114	85	96	68
1919	..	..	84	54	113	84	116	86	92	68
1920	..	..	76	60	94	80	108	84	88	67
1921	..	..	76	62	110	85	112	76	80	49

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.						Males.		
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1881.	1891.
Garhi Yasin ..	4,808	5,541	5,959	6,554	6,549	6,375	2,560	2,965	3,011
Ghotki ..	3,689	2,949	3,243	3,821	3,711	3,536	2,140	1,586	1,830
Rohri ..	8,580	10,224	8,786	9,537	11,286	11,378	4,502	5,361	4,324
Shikarpur ..	38,107	42,496	42,004	49,491	54,641	55,503	19,254	22,889	21,154
Sukkur ..	13,318	27,389	29,302	31,316	39,161	42,759	8,294	17,151	18,315
Total ..	68,502	88,599	89,294	100,719	115,348	119,551	36,750	49,952	48,634

Town.	Males—contd.			Females.					
	1901.	1911	1921	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Garhi Yasin ..	3,377	3,210	3,287	2,248	2,576	2,948	3,177	3,339	3,088
Ghotki ..	2,058	2,081	1,943	1,549	1,363	1,413	1,763	1,630	1,593
Rohri ..	4,775	6,222	6,544	4,078	4,863	4,462	4,762	5,064	4,834
Shikarpur ..	25,735	29,112	30,212	18,853	19,607	20,850	23,756	25,529	25,291
Sukkur ..	18,469	23,841	25,703	5,024	10,238	10,987	12,847	15,320	17,051
Total ..	54,414	64,466	67,694	31,752	38,647	40,660	46,305	50,882	51,857

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS OF 1921).

Taluka.	Religion.				Education.	
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others.	Number of persons	
					Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Ubauro	6,403	30,118	10	100	1,458	53
Mirpur Mathelo	7,718	30,656	..	293	1,368	24
Pano Akil	8,132	33,340	4	62	573	10
Ghotki	8,143	33,027	17	497	1,002	82
Rohri	21,649	54,836	111	714	4,729	616
Sukkur	39,801	57,315	306	1,436	10,184	1,332
Shikarpur	42,195	70,651	31	193	7,963	629
Garhi Yasin	13,990	48,453	2	89	2,014	76
Total ..	148,031	358,396	481	3,384	29,291	2,822

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1921).

Caste, Tribe or Race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka							District Total.
	Ubauro.	Mirpur Mathelo.	Pano Akil.	Ghotki.	Rohri.	Sukkur.	Shikarpur.	Garhi-yasin.
Hindu—								
Lohana ..	4,784	5,113	6,419	6,654	15,943	32,080	36,285	12,826
Musalman—								
Baloch ..	5,605	15,816	4,561	3,977	5,048	4,704	13,331	5,075
Sheikh ..	481	195	1,355	980	2,954	3,182	2,610	3,002
Sindhi ..	3,238	2,482	3,763	4,767	7,345	6,460	17,710	31,186

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.	1921-1922.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available.	1,333,671	3,406,479	3,462,790	3,574,238	3,584,289	3,587,928
Not available for cultivation.	61,917	909,925	1,433,200	1,655,555	1,659,986	2,034,857
A. Forest lands	61,917	261,842	255,703	234,652	252,594	252,236
B. Other		648,083	1,177,497	1,400,903	1,407,392	1,782,621
Available for cultivation	1,271,754	2,496,554	2,029,590	1,918,683	1,924,303	1,553,071
A. Unoccupied	830,146	1,807,071	1,060,321	845,457	868,401	466,954
B. Occupied	441,608	689,483	969,269	1,073,226	1,055,902	1,086,117
(1) Current fallows	233,028	298,932	518,427	598,702	685,485	686,438
(2) Net area cropped during the year.	208,580	390,551	450,842	476,434	370,417	399,679
(A) Irrigated—	208,575	389,519	450,731	476,434	370,046	399,679
By canals	103,100	173,125	343,826	323,282	290,885	245,224
By wells	3,862	1,975	3,775	9,814	19,694	18,879
Direct from river.	101,613	214,419	103,130	143,338	59,467	135,576
(B) On rainfall	5	1,032	111		371	
<i>Crops.</i>						
Cereals	188,907	353,287	388,596	418,428	324,176	312,193
Juarí	49,610	88,044	175,333	132,648	88,885	120,636
Bajrí	1,851	6,559	12,133	13,586	28,881	29,083
Paddy	47,819	49,935	51,344	84,397	81,252	35,607
Wheat	85,466	205,044	147,097	185,118	122,794	122,102
Simko	1,666	2,406	1,683	1,411	983	3,114
Other cereals	2,495	1,299	1,006	1,266	1,381	1,651
Pulses	14,902	26,391	42,004	77,051	62,195	71,176
Gram	4,697	4,598	11,200	32,935	37,334	39,709
Chickling vetch	9,658	21,184	28,704	43,342	24,315	28,839
Other pulses	553	609	2,100	774	546	2,628
Tobacco	2,991	1,318	2,064	2,338	2,741	2,453
Sugarcane	432	376	316	337	233	401
Oil-seeds (not forest)	1,934	27,323	34,074	21,362	13,929	24,588
Sesame	1,161	5,842	14,365	3,967	1,494	3,297
Rape	613	5,308	3,004	4,886	3,991	2,981
Jamba	160	16,172	16,651	12,709	8,414	18,238
Other oil-seeds	....	1	14		20	72
Fibres	6,704	6,269	2,819	2,841	1,236	1,285
Cotton	6,700	6,262	2,802	2,831	1,215	1,283
Other fibres	4	7	17	10	18	2

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS—*contd.*

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.	1921-1922.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Crops—contd.</i>						
Orchard and garden produce	4,229	8,135	10,508	10,292	9,250	13,956
Condiments and spices ..	...	938	1,234	723	849	1,026
Dyes (not forest) ..	516	1,758	2,838	1,874	618	929
Indigo	516	1,631	2,692	1,716	330	749
Other dyes .. ..	....	127	146	158	288	180
Starches .. ..	....	44	56	71	19	15
Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco.	196	132	49	..	36	2
Miscellaneous ..	2,439	325	555	1,206	696	606
Total crop ..	223,256	426,296	485,075	536,523	415,987	428,630
Les area twice-cropped	14,676	35,745	34,234	60,089	45,570	28,951
Actual area cropped	208,580	390,551	450,842	476,434	370,417	399,679

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-81.	1892-93.	1900-01	1905-06.	1909-10.	1915-16.	1919-20.
Cattle—							
Plough cattle ..	Not available.	102,184	87,972	90,777	96,321	89,433	81,938
Bulls for breeding purposes.			822	983	726	921	1,034
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.		48,304	3,650	1,32	1,901	634	2,386
Milch cattle ..		130,142	119,514	123,562	138,248	120,714	102,924
Young stock ..		...	50,458	55,498	70,289	61,202	35,251
Total cattle ..		280,631	262,416	272,14	307,485	272,905	223,533
Others—							
Horses and ponies		†11,368	12,200	10,090	10,950	7,148	6,864
Sheep ..		23,683	19,572	21,610	30,523	28,151	32,722
Goats ..		117,719	105,437	99,461	100,791	105,954	121,231
Camels ..	8,901	5,340	4,495	3,856	3,579	3,679	
Mules ..	....	51	106	57	37	7	
Donkeys ..	12,156	9,992	8,022	8,877	7,628	7,087	
Total ..	173,827	152,592	143,793	155,054	152,497	171,590	
Ploughs ..	Not recorded.	39,005	42,567	44,789	41,950	35,834	
Carts ..	Do	13,125	14,466	16,570	15,810	15,875	

*Includes young stock.

†Includes mules.

Note.—The first year for which such details are available is 1892-93.

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING
THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Ubauro	1,032	62
Mirpur Mathelo	894	617
Pano Akil	1,881	45
Ghotki	1,939	106
Rohri	591	750
Sukkur	1,383	353
Shikarpur	1,605	127
Garhi Yasin	1,656	111
Total for the District ..	10,981	2,170

TABLE X IRRIGATION WORKS.

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1921-22.	1880-1881.			1890-1891.		
		Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Maht canal ..	11,63,866	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Begari canal* ..	24,67,048	82,452	1,15,367	64,490	144,053	2,65,773	81,372
3. Sukkur canal*	14,37,546	59,221	99,880	50,985	87,199	2,14,323	37,437
4. Ghar canal*	6,33,715	220,573	4,68,267	53,571	253,114	7,13,475	1,68,994
5. Nara supply channel†	Separately not available but included in Eastern Nara Canal.	283	3,617	2,136	9,202	21,755	4,381
6. Flood Division bund.		..	..	..	..	..	..
II—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Canals in Rohri.		37,814	88,084	29,047	66,762	1,67,947	69,811
2. Sind canal‡		46,269	1,06,330	24,296	66,527	1,79,722	36,350
3. Rajib canal ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Chhiti canal ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Garang canal ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
III—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Bunds in Rohri.		3,400	7,340	25,120	..	30	4,351
2. Sukkur-Begari bund		756	1,997	45,716	..	384	35,946
3. Kasimpur bund.		..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ghar bunds§		..	..	26,239	..	213	52,954

* The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Parker districts.

‡ The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

§ The figures are for the Ghar bunds situated in Sukkur and Larkana districts.

TABLE X—IRRIGATION WORKS— *contd.*

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1921-22.	1900-1901.			1910-1911.		
		Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Mahi canal ..	11,63,866	..	..	..	80,063	1,06,970	64,868
2. Begari canal* ..	24,67,048	285,550	5,62,514	1,05,387	273,730	5,55,490	2,21,048
3. Sukkur canal*	14,37,546	99,569	2,67,757	66,251	129,846	2,18,219	55,815
4. Ghar canal* ..	6,33,715	274,689	7,79,759	1,84,250	365,423	8,07,106	2,91,418
5. Nara supply channel.†	Separately not available but included in Eastern Nara Canal.	9,826	16,369	5,286	12,346	23,203	15,697
6. Flood Division bund.		..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Canals in Rohri.		16,531	2,76,433	46,385	67,288	1,88,188	36,961
2. Sind canal‡ ..		99,284	2,92,533	1,22,631	86,795	2,89,435	1,08,629
3. Rajib canal ..		10,686	36,833	8,806	9,193	37,048	4,622
4. Chhiti canal ..		12,433	43,107	3,382	10,938	40,742	6,959
5. Garang canal ..		6,087	20,946	8,383	6,930	22,613	4,291
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Bunds in Rohri.		..	7	2,001	1,131	3,877	29,568
2. Sukkur-Begari bund.		9,562	34,689	1,50,322	9,232	23,308	2,96,557
3. Kasimpur bund.		4,018	9,540	3,952	2,257	6,970	8,589
4. Ghar bunds§ ..		5,363	14,796	46,572	574	323	8,218

* The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Parkar districts.

‡ The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

§ The figures are for the Ghar bunds situated in Sukkur and Larkana districts.

TABLE X—IRRIGATION WORKS—*concl'd.*

Particulars.	Capital outlay up to 1921-22.	1915-1916.			1921-1922.		
		Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Mahl canal ..	11,63,866	56,961	1,35,948	62,666	58,999	1,48,654	85,061
2. Begari canal* ..	24,67,048	309,049	6,26,870	1,45,393	275,574	7,07,257	4,92,729
3. Sukkur canal* ..	14,37,546	105,390	2,66,479	1,09,521	100,497	2,65,681	1,97,138
4. Ghar canal* ..	6,33,715	299,316	8,68,284	2,47,805	339,989	9,67,623	2,74,229
5. Nara supply channel.†	Separately not available but included in Eastern Nara Canal.	8,813	Not available.	12,829	11,546	25,935	21,999
6. Flood Division bund.							66,625
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Canals in Rohri.		45,413	5,16,007	1,64,009	46,248	4,57,404	59,788
2. Sind canal‡		98,107			74,903		73,009
3. Rajib canal		10,898			8,256		10,450
4. Chhiti canal ..		12,979			9,833		
5. Garung canal		8,508			4,808		
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.							
1. Bunds in Rohri.		126	23,776	1,62,043	1,820	30,211	4,466
2. Sukkur-Begari bund.		10,295			10,171		61,793
3. Kasimpur bund		667					
4. Ghar bunds§		677			691		24,982
			2,671	11,581	691	2,510	24,982

* The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

† The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Thar and Parkar districts.

‡ The figures are for the whole canal which irrigates Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

§ The figures are for the Ghar bunds situated in Sukkur and Larkana districts.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES AND COLLECTIONS.

Year	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1885		Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	
	Advances.	Collections	Advances.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	22,974	5,575	4,354	2,253
1896-97	22,270	10,275	6,080	4,777
1897-98	4,300	12,903	....	5,380
1898-99	52,656	11,794	6,476	1,535
1899-1900	84,821	18,212	14,006	5,026
1900-1901	12,625	27,952	22,801	9,609
1901-1902	85,495	26,626	30,089	16,024
1902-1903	1,24,806	26,118	27,698	15,316
1903-1904	91,066	54,626	48,925	45,418
1904-1905	1,04,458	45,143	35,489	27,507
1905-1906	85,949	73,308	25,395	46,932
1906-1907	66,546	75,341	24,206	30,624
1907-1908	63,320	76,367	20,914	23,954
1908-1909	56,050	82,560	32,076	30,943
1909-1910	65,525	81,939	28,401	36,802
1910-1911	67,749	74,270	40,094	35,764
1911-1912	60,869	50,165	42,205	18,967
1912-1913	71,265	55,844	32,273	31,702
1913-1914	68,834	74,807	18,647	40,123
1914-1915	51,886	78,766	31,891	48,130
1915-1916	31,343	87,307	15,959	22,060
1916-1917	24,926	67,538	9,250	13,240
1917-1918	44,081	47,092	37,494	18,308
1918-1919	2,41,694	32,136	2,74,465	13,354
1919-1920	1,05,983	92,891	1,72,407	2,41,600
1920-1921	1,50,710	48,690	1,65,980	57,978
1921-1922	82,487	1,20,123	1,48,485	2,14,258

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE
AND WAGES

(At Sukkur).

Year.	Wheat	Rice.	Bajri.	Juar.	Gram.	Salt.	Mason.	Carpenter.	Able-bodied agricultural labourer	Syce or horse keeper
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1896 ..					Not avail.	ble.				
1897 ..					Not avail.	ble.				
1898 ..	12	9	21	23	14	12				
1899 ..	15	9	23	27	18	12				
1900 ..	12	9	10	12	11	12				
1901 ..	10	10	22	24	9	12				
1902 ..	14	14	17	18	16	11				
1903 ..	14	13	19	20	16	12				
1904 ..	14	14	25	24	21	14				
1905 ..	14	13	16	17	20	18				
1906 ..	13	10	16	20	16	18	1	1	0 6	11
1907 ..	13	8	19	17	15	20	1	1	0 8	12
1908 ..	10	6	12	12	10	21	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1909 ..	9	8	15	14	13	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1910 ..	11	8	14	14	16	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1911 ..	12	8	14	13	16	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1912 ..	10	7	10	10	13	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1913 ..	11	7	13	11	13	22	1 8	1 8	0 8	12
1914 ..	10	6	12	11	11	22	1 8	1 8	0 8	12
1915 ..	8	6	11	11	10	21	1 8	1 8	0 8	12
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1916 ..	9 11	6 2	11 15	12 6	11 6	20 2	1 8	1 8	0 8	15
1917 ..	8 8	7 1	13 13	12 4	10 13	16 4	1 8	1 8	0 8	15
1918 ..	6 10	5 0	7 0	6 9	8 14	13 11	1-8 to 1-12	1-8 to 1-12	0-8 to 0-11	17
1919 ..	5 11	4 1	5 1	5 3	6 7	16 0	1-8 to 2-0	1-8 to 2-0	0-10 to 1-0	18
1920 ..	6 12	5 0	7 9	7 8	5 10	16 0	1-12 to 2-4	1-12 to 2-4	0-12 to 1-0	20
1921 ..	4 15	4 9	5 13	5 10	5 0	16 0	2-0 to 2-8	2-0 to 2-8	0-12 to 1-0	20

Note 1.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 2.—Wages which differ from those contained in [?] taken from a report specially compiled by the Mukhtiar of Sukkur. The [?] of a labourer must not be taken at 30 times the daily wage here shown. [?] must be [?] for Fridays, holidays and periods of idleness.

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 26 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.		1880-1881.	1890-1891	1900-1901	1910-1911.	1915-1916.	1921-22.
		Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—							
Reserved	.. ..	240 357	508 120	482 273	410 9	416 523	414 136
Protected	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	12 0
Total	.. ..	240 357	508 120	482 273	410 9	416 523	426 136
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—							
(1) Timber	.. ..	6,382	15,438	13,714	14,416	19,987	36,689
(2) Firewood	.. ..	1,63,149	2,28,663	68,556	63,692	83,171	1,89,176
(3) Grazing	.. ..	9,506	18,804	11,888	11,870	11,091	9,108
(4) Babl. pods	.. ..	510	2,343	1,174	433	890	681
(5) Lac	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Other products	.. ..	14,274	21,733	8,575	12,278	15,870	29,143
3. Receipts	.. ..	1,93,821	2,86,981	1,03,907	1,02,689	1,30,009	2,64,786
4. Expenditure	.. ..	1,45,128	1,64,190	39,515	50,220	59,803	1,21,649
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation	.. ..	10,631	2,045	33,129	246	5,812	423
6. Area closed to grazing	.. ..	10,621	2,045	33,129	33,396	20,956	23,898

Note 1.—The figures for 1880-81, 1890-91, 1900-01, are for the old Shikarpur district, which included the 7 talukas of Nasirabad, Mehar, Kakar, Larkana, Labdaria, Ratodero and Kambar, which now belong to the Larkana district.

Note 2.—Revenue and expenditure on account of direction, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV

TABLE XV.

Taluka	Previous Settlement				Average yearly assessment	Average rate per acre
	Description	Period	Average area assessed			
1	2	3	4		5	6
Ubauro ..	Diffused ..	1871-72 to 1885-86 ..	Acres. 31,889		Rs. 66,177	Rs. a. 2 1
Mirpur Mathelo ..	Do. ..	1870-71 to 1885-86 ..	42,910		84,157	1 15*
Pano Akul ..		Formed in 1904-05.				
Ghotki ..	Irrigational ..	1885-86 to 1895-96 ..	62,024		203,880	3 5
Rohri ..	Revised ..	1892-93 to 1901-02 ..	48,386		115,104	3 0
Sukkur ..	Irrigational ..	1899-00 to 1912-13 ..	45,333		179,328	3 15
Shikarpur ..	Do. ..	1898-99 to 1920-21 ..	69,034		216,232	3 2
Garhi Yasin ..	Do. ..	1899-00 to 1912-13 ..	65,408		231,246	3 9

* The rate prevails within 100 chains on 1,100 yards of Shikarpur Municipality elsewhere.

PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENTS.

Current (Irrigational) Settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest groups.

Date of introduction	No. of groups	Kharif				
		Cottons	Rice	Other flow	Lift	Lift aided by flow
		9	10	11	12	13
7	8					
1886-87	1	Rs. a 3 8	Rs. a. 3 8	Rs. a. 3 0	Rs. a. 2 6	Rs. a. 3 0
1886-87	3	{ 3 8 3 0	{ 3 8 3 0	{ 3 0 2 8	{ 2 8 2 0	{ 3 0 2 8
	3	{ 4 2 3 0	{ 4 2 3 0	{ 3 8 2 8	{ 3 0 2 0	{ 3 8 3 0
1896-97	2	{ 4 0 3 8	{ 4 0 3 8	{ 3 8 3 0	{ 3 0 2 8	{ 3 8 3 0
1902-03	5	{ 6 8 3 4	{ 5 0 3 4	{ 4 4 2 8	{ 3 8 1 12	{ 3 14 2 2
1913-14	3	{ 6 0 4 4	{ 5 12 4 14	{ 4 6 3 14	{ 3 8 3 0	{ 3 12 3 4
1921-22	3*	{ 4 8 3 6	{ 6 10 5 0	{ 3 14 3 0	{ 3 2 2 6	according as flow or lift pre- dominates. 3 4
1913-14	4	{ 4 8 3 0	{ 5 2 3 8	{ 3 12 2 8	{ 3 0 2 0	

according to made of irrigation *plus* water rate of rupee one for cold weather supply.

TABLE XV—

Current (Irrigational) Settlement

Taluka	Rabi					Barain	
	Lift	Sallabi	Posi	Adjusted Sallabi by lift	Posi added by lift	Kharif	Rabi
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ubauro ..	Rs. a. 3 12	Rs. a. 3 4	Rs. a. 3 4	Rs. a. 3 12	Rs. a. 3 12	Rs. a. 1 8	Rs. a. 2 0
Mirpur Mathelo ..	3 12	3 4	3 4	3 12	3 12	1 8	2 0
	3 4	2 12	2 12	3 4	3 4	..	..
Pano Akil ..	2 0	3 8	3 8	4 4	4 4	1 8	2 0
	3 10	2 12	2 12	3 4	3 4	..	..
Ghotki ..	4 0	3 8	3 8	4 4	4 4	..	..

Rohri ..	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 12	4 12	1 0	1 8
	3 12	2 8	2 8	3 4	3 4	..	..
Sukkur ..	4 8	4 4	4 4	4 12	4 12	..	..
	4 0	3 12	3 12	4 4	4 4	..	..
Shikarpur..	4 14	3 14	3 14	4 4	4 4	1 8	1 8
	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 12	3 12	..	..
Garhi Yasin ..	4 4	3 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	..	..
	3 0	2 8	2 8	3 4	3 4	..	..

PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

showing rates per acre for highest and lowest groups

River Katcha					Others	Average area assessed	Average yearly assessment	Average rate per acre
Kharif and Peshras	Rabi				Batali groves (Huris)			
21	Wheat and barley	O t h e r crops	Land shown but not ploughed	S i m k o crop	26	27	28	29
Rs. a. 3 0	Rs. a. 3 0	Rs. a. 2 8	Rs. a. 1 8	Rs. a. 0 8	Rs. a. 1 4	Acres 38,823	Rs. 1,12,039	Rs. a. 2 13
		No river Katcha			1 4	} 53,120	1,45,698	2 12
					0 12			
		Do.			1 0	} 42,920	1,37,548	3 3
0 0	3 0	2 8	1 8	0 8	..	} 54,690	1,73,526	3 3
..			
3 0	3 0	2 8	1 8	0 8	1 8	} 38,437	1,17,982	3 1
..	..	..	..	..	0 14			
3 0	3 0	2 12	1 8	0 8	..	} 45,838	1,75,070	3 13
..			
3 0	3 0	3 0	1 12	0 8	1 0	} 71,805	2,21,400	3 1
..	..	..	..	..	0 12			
3 0	3 0	2 8	1 8	0 8	..	} 63,556	2,22,257	3 7
..			

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in				
	1913.	1914	1915.	1916.	1917.
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	71	27	25	42	20
2. Murder	19	3	2	2	4
3. Culpable homicide	1	2	1	1	1
4. Rape .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt.	80	115	81	51	48
6. Dacoity and robbery	10	5	11	10	6
7. Theft, including cattle theft ..	330	297	289	245	185
8. Other offences under the I. P. C. ..	246	246	222	202	172
9. Bad livelihood	109	97	70	49	61
10. Police	196	115	125	229	122
11. Salt Law	7	1	3	..	..
12. Excise .. .. .	..	..	..	12	8
13. Forest	67	101	76	46	45
14. Stamps	1	1	..	..	3
15. Municipal	455	249	414	328	109
16. Other offences	900	624	804	908	510
Total ..	2,492	1,883	2,123	2,125	1,344

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*contd.*

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in			
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	43	37	17	25
2. Murder	3	9	2	2
3. Culpable homicide	3	2	2	4
4. Rape	1	....	....	....
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt.	55	94	81	115
6. Dacoity and robbery	6	7	20	2
7. Theft, including cattle theft ..	353	370	233	345
8. Other offences under the I. P. C. ..	143	242	209	235
9. Bad livelihood	116	146	117	122
10. Police	109	136	106	82
11. Salt Law	6	....	9	....
12. Excise	12	16	29	15
13. Forest	85	62	27	35
14. Stamps .. .. .	....	....	....	....
15. Municipal	196	397	281	174
16. Other offences	569	616	586	748
Total ..	1,700	2,134	1,719	1,874

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in				
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
<i>Original.</i>					
Persons tried by—					
Subordinate Magistrates	2,246	1,866	1,592	1,168	1,120
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st Class Magistrates	4,458	3,684	3,309	3,849	2,849
Court of Session	86	89	93	46	57
Total ..	6,770	5,639	4,994	5,063	4,026
<i>Appellate.</i>					
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	182	149	102	90	54
Number of appellants to Court of Session ..	163	156	140	183	191
Total ..	345	305	242	273	185
<i>Revisional.</i>					
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate.	25	42	14	7	5
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session.	5	8	16	118	120
Total ..	30	50	30	125	125
Grand Total ..	7,145	5,994	5,266	6,461	4,336

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS—*contd.*

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in			
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Original.</i>				
Persons tried by—				
Subordinate Magistrates	1,723	4,176	4,318	3,960
District, Sub-Divisional and 1st Class Magistrates.	1,998	1,655	1,069	2,124
Court of Session	73	60	50	130
Total ..	3,794	5,891	6,237	6,214
<i>Appellate.</i>				
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	77	118	82	128
Number of appellants to Court of Session	179	196	126	119
Total ..	256	314	208	247
<i>Revisional.</i>				
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate.	8	9	5	11
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session.	49	71	119	75
Total ..	57	80	124	86
Grand Total ..	4,107	6,285	6,569	6,547

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Year.	Original.									Appeal.	
	Number of suits brought in						Value of suits brought in			Total number of Appeals	
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.			District Judge's Court.			Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judge's Court.	From decrees.	Miscellaneous.	
	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.					
							Rs.	Rs.			
1913	..	2,462	697	3,159	26	73	99	8,09,009	13,76,500	101	2
1914	..	2,025	669	2,694	12	89	101	8,21,093	12,00,653	150	11
1915	..	2,620	695	3,315	10	90	100	8,37,956	17,79,418	106	14
1916	..	3,986	736	4,722	10	65	75	8,85,785	11,56,992	108	13
1917	..	3,460	656	4,116	11	73	84	7,85,756	14,56,597	68	12
1918	..	3,398	626	4,024	10	97	107	9,66,292	26,16,587	109	10
1919	..	4,293	736	5,029	21	131	152	12,02,475	53,45,094	108	10
1920	..	4,283	782	5,065	21	149	178	13,37,974	35,31,808	116	26
1921	..	3,969	763	4,732	23	144	187	39,93,811	44,91,754	139	10

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION.

Year.	Registration offices.	Affecting immoveable property.		
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.
	Number.	Number.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	14	9,086	42,21,927	20,417
1897-98	14	8,496	39,70,565	19,445
1898-99	14	9,410	47,76,572	21,923
1899-1900	15	10,306	47,88,001	22,705
1900-1901	15	9,931	46,99,156	21,838
1901-1902	8	3,541	22,29,605	9,215
1902	8	3,753	30,38,841	9,184
1903	8	3,620	17,98,703	8,174
1904	8	3,399	17,98,899	8,219
1905	8	3,369	18,79,930	12,802
1906	8	3,392	21,83,381	13,308
1907	8	3,718	28,69,671	15,936
1908	8	4,418	31,73,897	18,720
1909	8	5,990	38,75,795	21,787
1910	8	6,296	38,11,507	20,937
1911	8	7,886	28,95,606	26,519
1912	9	9,790	57,92,959	30,785
1913	9	8,541	47,78,116	26,527
1914	9	7,915	43,68,705	24,707
1915	9	6,998	52,44,478	22,435
1916	9	8,443	57,26,624	28,499
1917	9	6,751	54,65,700	24,598
1918	9	8,422	89,38,306	33,673
1919	9	11,409	96,48,989	42,952
1920	9	9,095	109,44,302	41,198
1921	9	9,392	1,08,68,431	42,220

Note 1.—The figures for the first 5 years are for the whole of the Shikarper district as previously formed, i.e., inclusive of the 7 talukas since transferred to Larkana district. The figures for the remaining years are for the Sukkur district as newly formed.

Note 2.—The figures for the last 10 years are for calendar years, and for the preceding years, for financial years. Figures for January to March 1902 are included in both the years, 1901-02 and 1902.

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION—*contd.*

Year.	Affecting moveable property		Total receipts.	
	Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extra ordinary fees and fines.
	Number	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	225	492	20,997	12,461
1897-98	200	425	19,962	11,961
1898-99	262	495	22,524	13,310
1899-1900	290	583	23,390	13,900
1900-1901	273	627	22,602	14,207
1901-1902	109	274	9,582	6,287
1902	109	244	9,532	6,646
1903	95	177	8,461	6,284
1904	107	209	8,528	6,123
1905	106	302	13,104	1,337
1906	115	362	13,670	1,333
1907	95	302	16,288	1,616
1908	148	547	19,267	1,693
1909	144	466	22,254	1,682
1910	114	364	21,303	1,632
1911	168	667	27,186	2,201
1912	130	484	31,269	2,397
1913	147	645	27,172	2,394
1914	131	452	25,160	2,252
1915	125	402	22,839	2,078
1916	261	928	29,427	2,815
1917	199	716	25,314	2,675
1918	205	716	34,389	3,253
1919	223	698	43,650	3,442
1920	218	774	41,972	3,596
1921	236	800	43,020	3,313

Note 1.—The figures for the first 5 years are for the whole of the Shikarpur district as previously formed, i.e., inclusive of the 7 talukas since transferred to Larkana district. The figures for the remaining years are for the Sukkur district as newly formed.

Note 2.—The figures for the last 10 years are for calendar years, and for the preceding years, for financial years. Figures for January to March 1902 are included in both the years, 1901-02 and 1902.

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1921.

Police Station. 1	In- spectors. 2	Sub- In- spectors. 3	Head Con- stables. 4	Con- stables. 5	Total. 6	Extra guard.	
						Officers. 7	Men. 8
Sukkur Town	2	8	58	317	385	2	9*
Bagirji .. ..	..	1	3	8	12	..	..
Chak .. ..	..	1	2	11	14	..	..
Lakhi .. ..	..	..	2	4	6	..	..
Shikarpur Town	1	5	21	126	153	..	..
Kotsultan .. ..	..	1	2	9	12	..	..
Khanpur	1	1	2	10	14	..	..
Loi .. ..	..	1	2	9	12	..	..
Rohri Town	1	1	2	24	28	..	..
Khandhra .. ..	..	1	2	7	10	..	..
Duhar .. ..	..	1	2	8	11	..	..
Salebput .. ..	..	1	5	13	19	..	..
Pirjo Goth .. ..	..	..	2	6	8	..	..
Garhi Yasin .. ..	..	1	5	26	32	..	..
Gaheya .. ..	..	1	5	17	23	..	..
Parra Ahil .. ..	..	1	5	21	27	..	..
Sultanpur .. ..	..	1	3	9	13	..	..
Mirpur Mathelo	1	1	6	28	36	..	..
Khanpur (Mirpur Mathel)	..	1	4	10	15	..	..
Ghotki .. ..	..	1	8	28	37	..	..
Uhamo .. ..	..	2	11	36	49	..	..
Total	6	31	152	727	916	2	9

* Grant for the Imperial Bank of India, Sukkur.

Summary for the District.

1. At 12 Police Stations† .. ..	..	10	25	80	115	..	..
2. At 33 Outpost .. ..	..	..	22	72	94	..	..
3. At District Headquarters	2	8	24	109	143	..	..
4. At Taluka Headquarters	4	13	47	258	322	..	..
5. Reserve .. ..	..	..	34	208	242	..	..
6. Total in the District {	Armed .. ..	..	52	276	328	..	..
	Unarmed	6	66	358	424	..	..
	Mounted .. ..	..	34	93	127	..	..
Total	6	31	152	727	916	2	9
7. Sanctioned strength	6	31	152	727	916	2	9

* Exclusive of Police Stations at District and Taluka Headquarters.

TABLE XXI—JAILS.

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
* Sukkur District Prison ..	360	26	386	542	461	510	491
† Shikarpur Special Prison ..	230	20	250	..	..	..	..
‡ 3rd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	114	79	193	109	116	93	75
Total ..	704	125	829	651	577	603	566

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in						
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
* Sukkur District Prison ..	613	498	503	495	415	539	465
† Shikarpur Special Prison ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
‡ 3rd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	42	13	29	26	33	40	16
Total ..	655	511	532	521	448	579	481

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in						
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
* Sukkur District Prison ..	356	352	390	458	446	426	454
† Shikarpur Special Prison ..	..	..	..	107	137	201	158
‡ 3rd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	18	17	20	34	28	38	16
Total ..	374	369	410	599	611	665	628

Name and class of jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in							
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
* Sukkur District Prison ..	426	449	537	508	581	606	617	616
† Shikarpur Special Prison ..	166	171	177	177	123	157	155	190
‡ 3rd Class Sub-Jails and Lockups.	15	19	30	21	31	27	27	31
Total ..	607	639	744	706	735	790	799	846

* Removed from Shikarpur to Sukkur in 1906.

† Opened in 1910.

‡ Inclusive of the taluka transferred to the Larkana District since 1901. Information in regard to Lockups for the years 1906 to 1909 has not been incorporated as the records for those years have been destroyed.

From the year 1916, the accommodation of males and females in Sukkur District Prisons in 377 and 8, respectively

From the year 1916, the accommodation of males and females in "Third Class Sub-Jails and Lockups" 144 and 38, respectively.

TABLE XXII-A--REVENUE DETAILS.

Head of revenue realised.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	29,29,787	23,34,089	28,68,980	31,73,104	26,36,729	29,37,407	26,43,614
Stamps*	2,48,532	2,59,764	2,64,330	2,98,207	3,16,756	2,81,791	2,56,347
Income tax*	97,413	1,00,548	1,06,953	1,11,684	1,18,491	1,18,379	71,258
Excise*	1,22,130	1,28,487	1,43,977	1,35,266	1,37,086	1,38,798	1,53,126
Local fund†	4,84,565	4,18,342	4,60,734	4,76,471	4,31,819	4,41,430	4,54,011
Other sources‡	2,95,749	2,67,021	2,85,880	3,25,749	3,12,637	3,11,289	2,88,090
Total	41,78,176	35,08,251	41,30,854	45,20,481	39,53,518	42,29,094	38,66,446

Head of revenue realised.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	10,66,264	8,66,013	13,28,900	20,81,543	26,73,995	28,80,257	27,35,075
Stamps*	1,90,690	1,81,237	1,72,499	1,62,840	1,63,724	1,80,797	1,99,252
Income tax*	70,848	54,784	48,736	63,003	54,454	64,188	60,215
Excise*	87,926	88,590	1,30,762	1,54,766	1,87,261	2,32,451	2,24,855
Local fund†	1,95,908	1,71,824	2,41,957	2,47,389	3,25,963	3,48,900	3,37,198
Other sources‡	3,12,745	2,29,743	2,41,871	2,35,318	2,60,897	2,67,380	2,81,732
Total	19,24,381	15,92,191	21,64,725	29,44,859	36,66,294	39,73,978	38,38,327

* The figures again of the district, irrespective of the district for which they tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV, which show the stamps include those for Upper Sind Frontier district also, a

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A, gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS—*contd.*

Head of revenue realised.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue* ..	30,01,330	26,42,002	24,66,723	16,90,626	12,04,224	13,36,393	16,57,667
Stamps* ..	1,97,685	2,10,939	2,25,426	2,16,880	2,20,290	2,12,000	2,18,692
Income tax* ..	68,033	68,888	84,391	67,247	73,146	85,891	86,965
Excise* ..	2,52,100	3,33,832	3,59,401	3,23,827	2,76,420	2,70,875	3,10,366
Local fund† ..	3,72,642	3,49,606	3,49,121	2,26,736	2,27,370	2,53,331	2,65,032
Other sources‡ ..	2,61,261	2,07,373	2,18,743	2,10,821	2,53,669	2,47,636	2,36,305
Total ..	41,53,051	38,12,640	37,03,805	27,36,137	22,55,119	24,06,116	27,75,029

Head of revenue realised.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue* ..	14,12,630	9,96,048	14,98,948	11,68,388	10,58,075	14,43,947
Stamps* ..	1,92,111	1,45,596	3,20,605	3,54,833	3,88,729	6,16,452
Income tax* ..	1,22,120	1,00,680	3,13,405	5,81,374	4,17,513	1,39,751‡
Excise* ..	5,76,189	3,24,663	3,56,573	4,19,976	5,09,737	4,69,661
Local fund† ..	1,18,948	2,47,306	1,57,890	3,48,512	3,34,961	4,19,873
Other sources‡ ..	3,11,637	2,99,268	2,49,069	3,66,526	2,88,292	1,19,138
Total ..	27,33,635	21,34,061	28,96,490	32,43,209	29,97,307	32,08,822

*The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of the district to which they are due, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV, which show the collections at the district. The figures under stamps include those for Upper Sind. For the years 1919-20 and 1920-21, figures are not available.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

§ For Sukkur District only.

Note.—Part A, gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS
FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.					Land revenue.	Stamps.	Income tax.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur	..	..	..	..	2,22,390	1,41,470	63,882
Shikarpur	..	..	..	..	3,04,890	1,27,311	1,07,635
Garhi Yasin	..	..	..	..	2,56,324	6,632	2,956
Rohri	..	..	..	..	1,24,916	stamps purchased from Sukkur	13,363
Ghotki	..	..	..	..	1,13,930		2,439
Pano Akil	..	..	..	..	1,35,493		1,270
Mirpur	..	..	..	..	1,25,495		3,637
Ubauro	..	..	..	..	1,23,785	3,076	2,416
Total					14,07,223	2,87,721	1,97,599

Taluka.					Excise.	Other sources.	Local fund.	Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sukkur	..	..	..	..	90,306	1,70,338	9,826	1,056,870
Shikarpur	..	..	..	..	54,823	82,415	12,922	689,996
Garhi Yasin	..	..	..	..	8,127	11,135	11,911	2,97,085
Rohri	..	..	..	..	16,873	18,396	6,646	1,80,195
Ghotki	..	..	..	..	2,981	6,338	5,337	1,34,749
Pano Akil	..	..	..	..	2,256	10,565	6,477	1,58,924
Mirpur	..	..	..	..	1,005	7,770	5,283	1,45,835
Ubauro	..	..	..	..	1,719	5,610	5,790	1,42,306
Total					1,78,090	3,12,567	64,192	28,06,050

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.		1895-1896	1896-1897	1897-1898	1898-1899	1899-1900	1900-1901
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net land revenue—							
1. Arrears		8,812	7,699	8,436	25,188	35,599	29,576
2. Current		8,33,366	13,00,823	17,02,722	11,65,642	11,64,326	14,55,183
3. Total		8,42,178	13,08,522	17,11,158	11,90,830	11,99,925	14,84,759
2. Deductions—							
1. Remissions		22,681	4,977	15,033	10,302	1,54,950	7,795
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off.		551	69	286	638	2,682	1,664
3. Total		23,202	5,046	15,319	10,940	1,57,632	9,459
3. Net demand—							
1. Arrears		8,261	7,630	8,150	24,550	32,917	27,912
2. Current		8,10,685	12,95,846	16,87,689	11,55,340	10,09,376	14,47,388
3. Total		8,18,946	13,03,476	16,95,839	11,79,890	10,42,293	14,75,300
4. Collections—							
1. Arrears		1,114	664	3,647	16,473	15,835	10,296
2. Current		8,10,133	12,94,376	16,67,004	11,27,818	9,96,883	14,21,417
3. Total		8,11,247	12,95,040	16,70,651	11,44,291	10,12,718	14,31,713
5. Balance—							
1. Arrears		7,147	6,966	4,503	8,077	17,082	17,616
2. Current		552	1,470	20,685	27,522	12,493	25,971
3. Total		7,699	8,436	25,188	35,599	29,575	43,587

LAND REVENUE.

1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43,587	1,18,495	1,20,228	1,44,384	1,97,264	1,07,447	1,17,999	89,294
13,86,789	8,84,668	14,72,639	12,22,773	15,34,145	17,04,247	15,18,713	17,71,334
14,30,376	10,03,163	15,92,867	13,67,157	17,31,409	18,11,694	16,36,712	18,60,628
60,065	51,116	14,826	37,150	23,733	12,422	42,323	11,165
191	10,495	4,681	5,837	34,500	13,964	9,936	4,406
60,256	61,611	19,507	42,987	78,233	26,386	52,259	15,571
43,396	1,08,000	1,15,547	1,38,547	42,763	93,483	1,08,063	84,888
13,26,724	8,33,552	14,57,813	11,85,623	15,10,413	16,91,825	14,76,390	17,60,169
13,70,120	9,41,552	15,73,360	13,24,170	16,58,176	17,85,308	15,84,453	18,45,057
15,064	41,530	52,543	51,188	69,590	36,326	61,183	44,868
12,36,560	7,79,795	13,76,433	10,75,719	14,76,139	16,30,983	14,33,976	17,08,690
12,51,624	8,21,325	14,28,976	11,26,907	15,45,729	16,67,309	14,95,159	17,53,558
28,332	66,470	63,004	87,359	73,173	57,157	46,880	40,020
90,164	53,757	81,380	1,09,905	34,274	60,842	42,414	51,479
1,18,496	1,20,227	1,44,384	1,97,264	1,07,447	1,17,999	89,294	91,499

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net land revenue—						
1. Arrears	91,500	67,922	55,387	56,199	51,905	35,437
2. Current	13,93,422	16,10,937	10,26,880	12,09,319	13,05,058	16,90,999
3. Total	14,84,922	16,78,859	10,82,267	12,65,518	13,56,963	17,26,436
2. Deductions—						
1. Remissions	13,645	17,581	1,26,033	80,103	25,229	28,878
2. Arrears irrecoverable written off.	12,771	6,657	8,769	10,395	3,740	3,580
3. Total	26,416	24,238	1,34,802	90,498	28,969	32,458
3. Net demand—						
1. Arrears	78,729	61,265	46,618	45,804	48,165	31,857
2. Current	13,79,777	15,93,356	9,00,847	11,29,216	12,79,829	16,62,121
3. Total	14,58,506	16,54,621	9,47,465	11,75,020	13,27,994	16,93,978
4. Collections—						
1. Arrears	42,518	36,302	15,266	21,530	25,365	12,776
2. Current	13,48,506	15,62,932	8,76,092	11,01,585	12,67,192	16,53,150
3. Total	13,91,024	15,99,234	8,91,358	11,23,115	12,92,557	16,65,926
5. Balance—						
1. Arrears	36,211	24,962	31,352	24,274	22,799	19,082
2. Current	31,271	30,425	24,755	27,631	12,638	8,970
3. Total	67,482	55,387	56,107	51,905	35,437	28,052

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

1915-1916.	1916-1917	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28,052	24,012	23,075	20,198	13,729	16,663	19,410
13,06,788	16,61,636	15,63,868	10,14,131	15,66,336	12,54,141	14,12,076
13,34,840	16,85,648	15,86,943	10,34,329	15,80,065	12,70,804	14,31,486
18,238	17,374	30,093	1,02,670	23,530	2,03,699	27,937
969	1,074	20	16	200	2,048	875
19,207	18,448	30,113	1,02,686	23,730	2,05,747	28,812
27,083	22,938	23,055	20,182	13,529	14,615	18,535
12,88,550	16,44,262	15,33,775	9,11,461	15,42,806	10,50,442	13,84,139
13,15,633	16,67,200	15,56,830	9,31,643	15,56,335	10,65,057	14,02,674
11,337	6,681	10,670	14,846	10,510	12,483	10,431
12,80,284	16,37,444	15,25,962	9,03,068	15,29,162	10,33,164	13,80,349
12,91,621	16,44,125	15,36,632	9,17,914	15,39,672	10,45,647	13,90,780
15,746	16,257	12,385	5,335	3,019	2,182	8,104
8,266	6,818	7,813	8,394	13,644	17,278	3,789
24,012	23,075	20,198	13,729	16,663	19,410	11,898

TABLE XXIV—

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1895-96.	1896-97	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported	1. License fees.	2,906	2,905	1,701	1,697	2,099
B. Country spirit and fermented liquor.	1. Still-head duty.	1,51,394	1,54,340	1,63,128	1,60,454	1,66,501
	2. Distillery and license fees.	6,081	6,301	6,476	6,413	6,496
	Total ..	1,57,475	1,60,641	1,69,604	1,66,867	1,72,997
C. Opium and preparations. its	1. Duty ..	39,590	41,011	43,505	20,873	21,537
	2. License fees.	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Gain on sale proceeds.	..	..	..	†6,332	†5,009
	Total ..	39,590	41,011	43,505	†27,205	†27,146
D. Drugs other than Opium.	1. Fees on permits.	..	..	..	..	180
	2. License fees..	90,000	94,000	90,100	80,500	85,100
	Total ..	90,000	94,000	90,100	80,500	85,280
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	9	5	30	93	64
	2. Opium ..	1,863	1,861	1,870	1,872	1,872
	Total ..	1,872	1,866	1,900	1,965	1,936
	Total gross revenue.	2,91,843	3,00,423	3,06,818	†2,78,234	†2,89,458

* For the whole of Sind.

Note 1.—The figures for 1895-96 to 1900-1901 are for the old
 Note 2.—The figures for first 7 years are for revenue years.

EXCISE.

1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,019	2,009	1,302	2,006	2,022	2,025	2,018	2,142	2,178
1,68,962	80,296	58,489	76,165	87,185	94,968	1,07,074	1,27,653	1,20,853
6,806	4,054	2,727	4,126	4,268	4,391	4,654	4,744	4,760
1,75,768	84,350	61,216	80,291	91,453	99,359	1,11,728	1,32,397	1,25,613
20,862	22,990	10,453	14,276	13,824	14,410	15,017	17,501	17,069
..	..	..	..	..	7,822	8,698	10,720	10,662
†6,455	6,588	*25,576	3,248	5,643	8,155	4,697	5,169	6,869
†27,317	29,578	*36,029	17,524	19,467	30,387	28,412	33,390	34,600
44	24,989	20,675	27,961	49,874	51,468	78,873	82,284	72,781
93,200	25,924	19,477	29,081	26,369	23,215	23,235	24,960	37,696
93,244	50,913	40,152	57,042	76,243	74,683	1,02,108	1,07,244	1,10,477
3	2	91	122	2	66	..	19	15
1,854	10	696	1,049	1,045	13	18	..	..
1,857	12	787	1,171	1,047	79	18	19	15
†3,00,205	1,66,862	*1,39,486	1,58,034	1,90,232	2,06,593	2,44,284	2,75,192	2,72,888

† Includes Upper Sind Frontier.

Shikarpur district, inclusive of the 7 talukas transferred to Larkana district in 1901.

those of 1902-1903 for the 8 months ending March 1903, and the rest for financial years.

TABLE XXIV—

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported	1. License fees ..	2,257	2,254	2,226	2,226	3,141
B. Country spirit and fermented liquor.	1. Still-head duty.	1,24,728	1,20,544	1,25,227	1,11,671	1,09,051
	2. Distillery and license fees.	5,526	8,440	17,635	18,536	21,164
	Total ..	1,30,254	1,28,984	1,42,862	1,30,207	1,30,215
C. Opium and its preparations.	1. Duty ..	11,766	16,524	16,442	15,120	13,380
	2. License fees ..	11,820	11,396	11,490	11,557	9,910
	3. Gain on sale proceeds.	9,530	10,006	9,732	28,486	22,978
	Total ..	33,116	37,926	37,664	35,163	46,268
D. Drugs other than Opium.	1. Fees on permits.	79,558	85,450	98,593	78,496	50,813
	2. License fees ..	47,297	44,649	39,692	39,525	42,506
	Total ..	1,26,855	1,30,099	1,38,285	1,18,021	93,319
E. Miscellaneous	1. Abkari ..	39	145	13	7	8
	2. Opium ..	..	..	..	10	2
	Total ..	39	145	13	17	10
	Total gross revenue.	2,92,521	2,99,408	3,21,050	3,05,634	2,72,953

EXCISE—*contd.*

1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,339	2,291	2,521	2,094	4,975	5,827	5,662	6,745
1,12,484	1,33,414	1,25,701	1,37,746	1,50,986	1,60,075	1,72,997	1,55,964
22,003	22,810	26,070	52,670	42,072	53,955	50,858	43,478
1,34,487	1,56,224	1,51,771	1,90,416	1,93,058	2,14,030	2,33,855	1,99,442
13,930	14,480	14,680	14,160	11,885	12,180	12,740	12,940
10,069	10,042	10,056	10,723	18,312	21,323	28,816	31,346
80,068	31,125	35,232	48,144	38,032	38,975	40,776	42,052
54,067	55,647	59,968	73,027	68,229	72,478	82,326	86,338
47,315	61,048	58,523	74,840	88,854	1,18,621	1,76,077	1,56,146
46,820	47,524	52,018	46,152	47,820	59,488	74,244	70,024
94,135	1,08,572	1,10,541	1,20,992	1,36,674	1,78,10	2,50,321	2,26,170
2	18	273	284	525	378	344	321
..	..	10					
2	18	283	284	525	378	344	321
2,85,030	3,22,752	3,25,084	3,86,813	4,03,461	4,70,822	5,62,508	5,19,016

SIND GAZETTEER
TABLE XXV—STAMPS.

Sale proceeds.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,37,298	1,46,366	1,54,418	1,77,980	1,86,353	1,45,138	1,54,124
2. Non-judicial stamps.	89,458	92,918	83,779	95,045	1,00,562	1,04,614	78,408
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	10,027	9,894	9,398	10,022	9,397	12,690	8,918
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	5,285	6,035	5,722	4,197	4,995	6,478	6,658
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	74,068	76,983	68,647	80,751	86,153	85,440	62,792
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	78	6	12	75	17	6	42
Total ..	2,26,756	2,39,284	2,38,197	2,73,025	2,86,915	2,49,752	2,32,532

Note.—The figures under the years 1895-96 to 1901-02 include those of the talukas which have since been transferred to the Larkana district.

Sale proceeds.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,11,074	1,09,973	92,718	98,928	1,00,874	1,03,615	1,09,025
2. Non-judicial stamps.	52,988	45,768	54,229	63,672	62,525	76,742	88,816
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..	335
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	5,781	5,215	6,259	3,565	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	5,312	5,229	6,379	7,033	5,887	5,642	7,640
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	41,895	35,324	41,591	53,074	56,607	71,038	80,747
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	..	..	..	..	31	62	94
Total ..	1,64,062	1,55,741	1,46,947	1,62,600	1,63,399	1,80,357	1,98,741

TABLE XXV—STAMPS—*contd.*

Sale proceeds.	1909-1910.	1910-1911	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,10,308	1,18,457	1,10,949	1,17,175	1,23,495	1,22,107	1,25,619
2. Non-judicial stamps.	86,940	91,737	1,13,531	98,759	95,877	89,140	92,207
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	898	1,892	1,932	276	50	105	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	9,578	11,680	14,091	15,144	13,394	12,448	10,413
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	76,433	78,165	97,413	83,339	82,414	76,587	81,325
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	31	..	75	..	19	..	469
Total ..	1,97,248	2,10,194	2,24,480	2,15,934	2,19,372	2,11,247	2,17,826

Sale proceeds.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,01,006	86,445	1,32,501	1,41,848	1,98,568	1,40,829
2. Non-judicial stamps.	91,105	79,120	1,39,569	1,54,558	1,88,746	1,46,892
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	11,213	11,738	11,661	13,561	14,438	7,904
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	79,892	67,382	1,27,908	1,40,997	1,74,308	1,39,288
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,92,111	1,65,565	2,72,070	2,96,406	3,87,314	2,87,721

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX.

Year.	Part I— Salaries.		Part II— Companies.		Part III— Securities.	
	Assessees.	Net collec- tions.	Assessees.	Net collec- tions.	Assessees.	Net collec- tions.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896	94	2,259	1	79	12	62
1896-1897	76	1,869	1	79	13	116
1897-1898	91	1,849	1	79	11	116
1898-1899	105	1,843	1	111	13	94
1899-1900	87	1,703	1	86	11	48
1900-1901	63	1,730	1	102	8	38
1901-1902	70	1,868	1	75	11	25
1902-1903	72	2,013	1	65	7	27
1903-1904	38	1,347	1	65	8	17
1904-1905	33	1,438	1	94	8	24
1905-1906	5	339	19	1,023	4	10
1906-1907	6	360	25	1,122	14	39
1907-1908	6	363	23	897	2	26
1908-1909	2	73	35	1,440	1	55
1909-1910	3	77	32	1,436	1	52
1910-1911	1	50	37	1,534	1	17
1911-1912	1	54	30	1,415	..	..
1912-1913	1	56	37	1,584	1	14
1913-1914	2	75	40	1,208	..	..
1914-1915	3	174	61	1,117	..	..
1915-1916	2	80	31	1,152	..	..
1916-1917	39	1,467	1	99	..	..
1917-1918	43	1,624	1	246	..	..
1918-1919	..	614	..	948	..	..
1919-1920	..	..	9	6,180	..	..
1920-1921	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921-1922	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the District by the Accountant General in Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX—*contd.*

Year.	Part IV.— Other Sources.		Total.	
	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896	2,743	61,293	2,850	63,693
1896-1897	2,866	64,665	2,956	66,729
1897-1898	2,900	67,842	3,003	69,886
1898-1899	2,978	69,740	3,097	71,788
1899-1900	3,168	73,835	3,267	75,672
1900-1901	2,930	70,542	3,002	72,412
1901-1902	2,812	69,339	2,894	71,307
1902-1903	2,720	68,750	2,800	70,855
1903-1904	1,267	53,355	1,314	54,784
1904-1905	1,007	47,180	1,049	48,736
1905-1906	1,064	52,654	1,092	54,026
1906-1907	856	42,342	901	43,863
1907-1908	1,236	52,909	1,267	54,195
1908-1909	968	45,511	1,006	47,029
1909-1910	1,210	54,140	1,246	55,705
1910-1911	1,173	54,970	1,212	56,571
1911-1912	1,576	71,695	1,607	73,164
1912-1913	1,215	54,753	1,254	56,407
1913-1914	1,257	58,050	1,299	59,333
1914-1915	1,522	71,790	1,586	73,081
1915-1916	1,534	72,284	1,567	73,516
1916-1917	1,553	1,05,998	1,593	1,07,564
1917-1918	869	63,947	913	65,817
1918-1919 .. ..	....	2,58,560	....	2,59,322
1919-1920	1,262	2,83,565	1,371	2,89,745
1920-1921	1,491	3,10,676	7,491	3,10,676
1921-1922	831	75,116	831	75,116

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the District by the Accountant General in Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX : CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 500—1,000		Incomes of Rs. 1,000—1,500.	
	Assessee.	Net collections.	Assessee.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896	1,945	22,196	417	9,824
1896-1897	1,994	22,772	445	10,569
1897-1898	1,961	22,598	507	11,724
1898-1899	1,971	22,664	568	13,128
1899-1900	2,065	23,745	595	13,693
1900-1901	1,894	21,781	563	13,015
1901-1902	1,759	20,420	564	12,994
1902-1903	1,675	19,461	557	12,321
1903-1904	137	1,593	636	14,320
1904-1905 .. .. .	.....	.....	575	12,916
1905-1906 .. .. .	.....	.....	620	14,152
1906-1907 .. .. .	.....	.....	509	11,484
1907-1908 .. .. .	.....	.....	774	17,224
1908-1909 .. .. .	.....	.....	567	12,652
1909-1910 .. .. .	.....	.....	740	16,560
1910-1911 .. .. .	.....	.....	715	15,632
1911-1912 .. .. .	.....	.....	988	22,120
1912-1913 .. .. .	.....	.....	781	17,222
1913-1914 .. .. .	.....	.....	747	16,611
1914-1915 .. .. .	.....	.....	899	20,111
1915-1916 .. .. .	.....	.....	848	18,988
1916-1917 .. .. .	.....	.....	928	23,255
1917-1918 .. .. .	.....	.....	475	12,338
1918-1919 .. .. .	.....	.....	488	11,611
1919-1920 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920-1921 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921-1922 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX : CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV—*contd.*

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 1,500 —2,000.		Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Asses- sees.	Net collec- tions.	Asses- sees.	Net collec- tions.	Asses- sees.	Net collec- tions.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-1896	163	6,414	218	22,859	2,743	61,293
1896-1897	180	6,890	237	24,434	2,866	64,665
1897-1898	183	6,987	249	26,533	2,900	67,842
1898-1899	208	7,865	231	26,083	2,978	69,740
1899-1900	222	8,400	286	27,997	3,168	73,835
1900-1901	226	8,525	247	27,221	2,930	70,542
1901-1902	232	8,825	257	27,095	2,812	69,339
1902-1903	226	8,533	262	27,935	2,720	68,750
1903-1904	246	6,380	248	28,060	1,267	53,355
1904-1905	203	7,714	229	26,550	1,007	47,180
1905-1906	216	8,225	228	30,277	1,064	52,654
1906-1907	180	6,055	187	24,803	856	42,342
1907-1908	212	8,040	250	27,645	1,236	52,909
1908-1909	181	6,874	220	25,945	968	45,611
1909-1910	202	7,623	268	29,957	1,210	54,140
1910-1911	223	8,274	235	30,764	1,173	54,970
1911-1912	273	10,297	315	39,278	1,576	71,695
1912-1913	214	8,037	220	29,488	1,215	54,753
1913-1914	220	8,313	290	33,126	1,257	58,050
1914-1915	260	9,767	363	41,912	1,522	71,790
1915-1916	275	10,488	411	42,803	1,534	72,284
1916-1917	289	11,750	376	72,559	1,593	1,07,564
1917-1918	180	7,414	258	46,015	913	66,817
1918-1919	228	8,375	449	1,58,316	1,165	1,78,502
1919-1920 .. .. .	..	..	1,371	2,89,745	1,371	2,89,745
1920-1921 .. .. .	..	..	1,491	3,10,676	1,491	3,10,676
1921-1922 .. .. .	..	..	831	75,116	831	75,116

TABLE XXVII-A-

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-0102.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>							
Provincial rates ..	2,04,431	1,90,454	2,02,369	2,13,213	1,86,910	1,90,047	2,12,143
Education ..	1,202	494	395	488	507	1,846	2,621
Medical ..	340	231	170	810	3,152	581	872
Scientific and other minor departments.	3,383	3,000	2,476	2,588	2,585	2,234	3,616
Civil works ..	20,007	16,700	20,984	17,340	15,999	11,463	9,067
Contributions ..	66,854	51,350	57,068	48,374	54,688	55,281	48,396
Pounds ..	11,091	14,358	10,646	7,249	8,071	6,569	4,260
Miscellaneous ..	795	1,423	1,495	665	1,233	561	555
Total ..	3,08,103	2,78,070	2,95,603	2,90,727	2,73,145	2,68,582	2,81,530
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>							
Administration ..	6,874	7,100	6,782	7,053	7,006	9,472	7,922
Education ..	87,545	81,088	74,717	77,825	71,046	72,904	75,905
Medical ..	18,503	18,945	45,525	59,286	28,053	21,785	18,709
Scientific and other minor departments.	17,529	10,589	10,352	9,237	9,949	9,233	10,559
Civil works ..	1,67,938	1,83,811	1,40,825	1,56,719	1,28,519	1,36,823	1,42,544
Contributions ..	197	2,500	2,100	4,002	2,805	2,926	3,017
Miscellaneous ..	30,071	5,476	4,621	5,066	5,838	3,919	3,434
Total ..	3,28,657	3,09,509	2,84,922	3,19,188	2,53,216	2,57,062	2,62,090

Note.—The figures from 1895-96 to 1901-02 are for the old Shikarpur district.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81,434	65,993	90,978	87,446	97,657	1,16,192	1,04,554	1,07,878
1,394	1,451	1,381	1,629	1,614	1,589	1,749	1,815
1,020	100	565	51	169	56	76	62
2,151	4,352	3,679	2,727	3,041	3,588	3,883	3,353
5,243	6,723	16,495	8,100	7,608	10,051	11,754	10,758
37,350	40,913	48,669	90,734	91,684	92,286	82,725	1,01,722
904	1,424	797	1,436	1,736	1,695	1,124	1,139
1,369	446	464	336	658	437	6,465	1,444
1,30,865	1,21,402	1,63,028	1,92,459	2,04,167	2,25,894	2,12,330	2,28,169
5,867	5,427	5,818	5,311	5,579	1,333	10,115	6,153
39,292	40,213	42,610	51,357	50,720	55,362	65,708	70,541
8,784	7,861	7,430	6,912	8,430	9,777	10,651	12,068
10,352	9,427	10,192	10,140	10,638	10,926	10,699	12,443
65,741	55,919	60,518	84,405	1,05,174	1,36,291	97,595	1,36,977
7,218	1,000	726	1,226	1,552	2,064	1,742	2,370
2,135	1,588	2,158	2,056	2,269	1,980	2,355	2,277
1,39,389	1,21,435	1,29,452	1,61,407	1,84,362	2,17,733	1,98,865	2,42,829

inclusive of the seven talukas since transferred to the Larkana district.

TABLE XXVII-A—

Particulars.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>						
Provincial rates ..	96,041	90,013	66,792	83,318	89,352	1,10,405
Education ..	1,829	1,428	1,466	1,239	1,225	909
Medical ..	87	70	62	11	216	308
Scientific and other minor departments.	4,612	4,258	3,056	799	1,374	1,112
Civil works ..	9,641	10,497	4,544	5,531	5,721	5,807
Contributions ..	1,05,195	1,17,132	1,22,774	1,37,373	1,55,575	1,46,676
Pounds ..	—1,138	—162	—123	—378	—1,150	—775
Miscellaneous ..	760	609	307	1,296	1,238	868
Total ..	2,17,027	2,23,845	1,98,878	2,29,189	2,53,551	2,65,510
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>						
Administration ..	6,374	1,566	10,344	5,429	739	1,155
Education ..	74,306	84,789	93,523	96,530	1,09,209	1,07,432
Medical ..	18,148	12,098	11,583	16,257	13,057	19,101
Scientific and other minor departments.	11,522	12,234	10,918	10,480	8,567	13,587
Civil works ..	1,45,599	1,30,308	96,163	83,130	83,094	98,333
Contributions ..	1,582	1,602	1,696	1,732	2,145	3,480
Miscellaneous ..	1,983	3,417	2,489	3,002	3,834	2,120
Total ..	2,59,514	2,46,014	2,26,716	2,16,560	2,20,645	2,45,158

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,24,499	1,25,136	1,22,351	96,873	86,698	1,36,701
1,223	828	833	526	153	176
10	573	468	57	197	112
3,001	2,393	2,165	1,930	3,950	2,469
11,816	10,545	12,899	16,697	21,966	9,774
1,14,546	1,08,994	1,67,649	3,10,632	2,27,540	2,72,918
168	2,562	487	394	....	....
3,951	3,943	103	258	3,400	700
2,59,214	2,54,974	3,06,955	4,27,367	3,43,904	4,22,850
1,119	1,797	3,549	8,885	10,293	11,361
94,660	1,11,017	1,49,865	1,58,867	1,78,548	1,99,505
8,972	13,121	13,477	18,894	20,699	18,620
10,067	10,125	11,948	24,262	15,487	17,654
1,06,377	93,000	1,26,760	1,74,854	1,45,041	1,34,314
30,234	21,941	16,737	22,770	21,904	27,767
1,746	5,583	4,393	3,001	11,830	3,266
2,53,175	2,56,584	4,26,729	4,13,533	4,03,802	4,12,587

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of board.	1895-1896.	1896-1897	1897-1898	1898-1899	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
<i>Revenue.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board ..	98,174	28,518	41,884	99,990	90,708	85,414
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro	8,627	5,038	5,856	5,890	5,927	4,003
Do. Mirpur ..	10,772	6,723	7,575	8,093	5,542	4,535
Do. Pano Akil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Rohri ..	12,090	7,665	10,761	8,542	8,846	6,078
Do. Sukkur ..	8,315	9,612	10,185	8,974	9,603	9,152
Do. Shikarpur.	11,968	10,180	11,418	9,118	9,336	11,298
Do. G a r h i Yasin ..	11,436	8,310	10,464	8,235	9,335	10,224
Do. Ghotki ..	13,591	11,175	12,615	14,980	12,383	10,333
Total ..	1,74,973	87,221	1,12,758	1,63,822	1,51,680	1,41,037
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
District Local Board ..	94,134	42,953	98,991	43,210	88,685	90,432
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro	8,627	5,038	5,472	5,804	5,300	4,831
Do. Mirpur ..	12,110	10,211	10,604	7,637	5,389	8,412
Do. Ghotki ..	13,348	15,188	11,378	15,452	10,978	11,147
Do. Rohri ..	22,140	10,454	9,604	10,451	8,297	8,014
Do. Sukkur ..	8,315	7,546	9,199	11,629	7,623	7,002
Do. Shikarpur.	11,968	7,424	9,928	12,029	8,453	8,279
Do. G a r h i Yasin ..	11,436	8,472	9,194	8,520	7,176	5,562
Do. Pano Akil.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,82,078	1,07,286	1,64,370	1,14,732	1,41,901	1,43,679

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,412	85,068	74,748	1,06,125	1,36,561	1,28,899	1,55,589	1,38,609
3,686	6,179	4,057	6,184	4,981	7,944	6,285	6,341
5,212	7,136	6,092	6,401	5,906	7,621	7,262	9,552
..	..	..	..	*5,341	5,927	6,391	8,282
8,992	7,271	5,890	7,229	5,858	6,491	12,144	6,429
7,279	5,735	6,543	7,179	7,743	11,607	8,679	8,699
10,529	4,755	8,638	9,673	10,536	14,554	13,014	16,152
9,730	3,992	9,021	10,361	11,059	13,099	10,104	10,806
10,807	10,729	6,414	9,876	4,474	8,025	6,426	7,460
92,647	1,30,865	1,21,403	1,63,028	1,92,459	2,04,167	2,25,894	2,12,330
20,010	86,551	75,765	79,129	1,07,578	1,15,650	1,43,241	1,39,923
5,022	4,342	3,329	4,102	6,335	5,279	7,941	6,543
4,516	3,051	3,827	5,458	5,998	5,527	9,736	7,534
12,320	10,689	7,903	8,187	4,271	5,508	5,961	6,632
6,020	7,196	5,034	8,476	6,185	6,626	6,932	8,854
10,101	7,209	4,863	7,590	6,957	7,257	12,782	6,921
8,395	10,360	9,166	7,402	9,685	16,912	12,425	12,058
6,257	9,990	11,548	9,108	9,894	16,982	12,848	5,921
..	..	..	..	4,504	4,621	5,867	4,429
73,641	1,39,388	1,21,435	1,29,452	1,61,407	1,84,362	2,17,733	1,98,865

*Note.—The figures against the district board for the years previous to 1902-1903 have been adjusted according to the present area.

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of Board.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>						
District Local Board. ..	1,61,965	1,59,744	1,65,554	1,53,414	1,74,252	1,98,240
Taluka Local Board. Ubauro	5,673	4,744	5,116	3,725	6,120	4,525
Do. Mirpur ..	9,183	6,856	8,740	4,947	6,764	5,096
Do. Pano Akil.	9,325	6,318	7,198	3,844	4,895	7,709
Do. Rohri ..	7,487	5,482	6,874	6,444	5,765	4,815
Do. Sukkur ..	7,998	9,372	6,970	6,714	7,957	7,321
Do. Shikarpur.	10,748	10,139	9,888	7,064	11,513	10,109
Do. G a r h i Yasin ..	9,647	7,989	6,330	7,993	7,100	8,337
Do. Ghotki ..	6,143	6,383	7,175	4,733	4,823	6,799
Total ..	2,28,109	2,17,027	2,23,845	1,98,878	2,29,189	2,53,551
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
District Local Board ..	1,63,451	1,85,114	1,77,642	1,80,803	1,67,173	1,74,912
Taluka Local Board, Ubauro	7,292	6,330	4,700	4,479	4,652	4,030
Do. Mirpur ..	11,646	10,909	8,871	5,662	6,425	5,450
Do. Ghotki ..	5,842	8,587	7,001	7,477	7,401	4,819
Do. Rohri ..	10,771	8,692	5,604	2,318	5,642	6,638
Do. Sukkur ..	11,978	7,972	9,836	5,392	6,421	6,646
Do. Shikarpur.	13,276	13,911	10,902	9,854	7,441	7,787
Do. G a r h i Yasin ..	10,395	9,961	9,277	4,479	5,396	5,646
Do. Pano Akil.	8,178	8,038	12,180	6,252	6,009	4,715
Total ..	2,42,829	2,59,514	2,46,014	2,26,716	2,16,560	2,20,645

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,04,426	1,88,939	1,93,232	2,47,160	3,72,624	3,01,711	3,58,658
5,325	5,697	5,770	5,708	3,653	4,041	5,790
5,614	5,829	6,042	5,218	3,736	-2,899	5,283
6,873	7,711	6,410	4,833	4,700	5,704	6,477
7,672	6,957	6,272	6,892	6,226	5,201	6,646
8,605	11,829	11,459	11,539	11,950	6,770	9,826
10,426	13,032	9,953	10,661	11,413	6,558	12,922
9,501	13,029	9,297	8,973	8,945	6,257	11,911
6,868	6,191	6,519	5,971	4,120	4,763	5,337
2,65,310	2,59,214	2,54,974	3,06,955	4,27,367	3,43,904	4,22,850
1,86,254	1,99,180	1,98,227	2,58,110	3,46,748	3,49,328	3,53,006
4,570	6,246	4,577	5,175	6,482	3,440	5,029
6,272	4,090	3,521	7,222	4,977	3,686	4,073
5,692	4,913	3,995	6,411	7,939	3,590	5,599
5,968	7,730	5,122	7,437	7,083	7,526	5,524
8,382	7,450	7,850	11,920	14,887	11,731	10,164
12,486	7,687	12,813	11,433	9,645	10,571	11,093
10,007	9,918	14,887	11,113	7,778	8,750	10,888
5,527	5,954	5,592	7,908	7,994	5,180	6,359
2,45,158	2,53,175	2,56,584	3,26,729	4,13,533	4,03,802	4,12,567

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Garhi Yasin .. {	9,671	12,426	13,544	15,705
	Expenditure ..	11,071	10,932	10,495	12,896
1855	Ghotki* .. {	7,420	7,784	14,757	9,039
	Expenditure ..	7,685	7,230	15,654	8,632
1855	Rohri .. {	24,665	23,928	24,245	28,522
	Expenditure ..	24,936	20,699	33,487	28,293
1855	Shikarpur* .. {	1,15,143	1,37,336	1,19,192	1,30,984
	Expenditure ..	1,18,316	1,47,396	1,25,170	1,32,483
1882	Sukkur* .. {	5,06,132	3,23,304	3,93,762	2,40,722
	Expenditure ..	5,11,367	3,15,183	4,28,710	2,35,307

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Garhi Yasin .. {	14,010	18,236	21,553	19,906
	Expenditure ..	15,336	13,048	20,256	30,520
1855	Ghotki* .. {	12,320	7,883	8,524	9,762
	Expenditure ..	11,839	8,808	7,688	10,727
1855	Rohri .. {	23,983	24,646	24,348	26,955
	Expenditure ..	22,602	25,860	23,897	24,607
1855	Shikarpur* .. {	1,52,653	1,29,068	1,28,959	1,26,490
	Expenditure ..	1,41,000	1,39,067	1,29,458	1,25,947
1852	Sukkur* .. {	2,38,901	1,98,498	2,30,797	2,16,441
	Expenditure ..	2,30,015	2,06,572	2,07,614	2,21,378

*These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES—*contd.*

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Garhi Yasin .. {	25,549	24,155	23,894	25,597
	Expenditure ..	20,070	17,682	17,629	15,621
1855	Ghotki* .. {	7,528	8,164	8,350	8,541
	Expenditure ..	7,225	8,783	7,873	9,677
1855	Rohri .. {	27,359	31,137	29,427	29,048
	Expenditure ..	25,947	29,141	28,749	27,684
1855	Shikarpur* .. {	1,28,442	1,36,832	1,68,041	1,77,261
	Expenditure ..	1,20,138	1,16,423	1,58,373	1,29,272
1862	Sukkur* .. {	1,94,598	2,43,335	2,39,343	3,19,241
	Expenditure ..	1,97,033	2,01,086	2,62,659	2,30,302

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Garhi Yasi .. {	15,716	18,821	17,947	16,688	12,993
	Expenditure ..	17,988	42,160	15,450	24,454	16,886
1885	Ghotki* .. {	7,096	8,868	9,132	9,886	9,537
	Expenditure ..	7,393	7,576	8,774	9,186	9,202
1855	Rohri .. {	30,537	30,818	30,510	37,548	32,126
	Expenditure ..	27,097	28,902	40,045	37,067	33,513
1885	Shikarpur* .. {	1,77,028	1,63,928	1,77,214	1,70,765	1,60,336
	Expenditure ..	1,61,849	1,99,796	1,78,435	1,51,497	1,64,493
1862	Sukkur* .. {	2,19,865	2,26,499	2,16,602	2,16,371	2,23,749
	Expenditure ..	1,81,595	2,39,294	3,01,219	2,51,335	2,55,192

*These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES—*concl'd.*

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Garhi Yasin .. { Receipts ..	16,180	17,727	14,001	20,468	22,270
	.. { Expenditure	14,311	13,467	13,051	20,937	14,170
1855	Ghotki* .. { Receipts ..	9,708	9,995	10,314	10,588	12,207
	.. { Expenditure	9,893	10,344	10,020	11,074	12,889
1855	Rohri .. { Receipts ..	35,372	35,106	35,874	36,481	37,023
	.. { Expenditure	29,526	30,751	39,670	41,478	37,947
1855	Shikarpur* .. { Receipts ..	1,83,362	1,90,942	1,93,826	1,94,044	1,96,246
	.. { Expenditure	2,26,589	2,04,354	1,86,259	1,84,842	1,89,170
1862	Sukkur* .. { Receipts ..	2,60,909	2,24,334	2,58,362	2,41,009	2,46,616
	.. { Expenditure	2,53,142	2,03,620	2,19,519	2,55,379	2,52,820

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870	Garhi Yasin .. { Receipts ..	38,017	19,243	32,527	24,392	36,914
	.. { Expenditure	30,375	29,735	29,735	35,601	31,309
1855	Ghotki* .. { Receipts ..	12,426	16,074	16,074	18,732	16,886
	.. { Expenditure	12,920	16,764	16,764	17,995	17,364
1855	Rohri .. { Receipts ..	42,251	48,812	48,812	53,701	50,447
	.. { Expenditure	38,284	54,660	54,660	56,638	50,204
1885	Shikarpur* .. { Receipts ..	2,11,319	3,92,439	3,92,439	6,84,049	4,06,855
	.. { Expenditure	2,22,430	3,48,845	3,48,845	4,05,797	5,09,983
1862	Sukkur* .. { Receipts ..	2,72,894	3,89,122	3,89,122	5,23,370	4,55,509
	.. { Expenditure	2,34,253	3,96,150	3,96,150	6,02,635	5,72,381

*These municipalities show an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

TABLE XXIX-A

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION : PROPORTION

Name of Taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.
Ubauro	Hindu	6,403	3,519	2,884
	Musalman	30,118	16,652	13,466
	All religions	36,631	20,235	16,396
Mirpur Mathelo	Hindu	7,718	4,229	3,489
	Musalman	30,656	16,901	13,755
	All religions	38,667	21,289	17,378
Pano Akil	Hindu	8,123	4,364	3,768
	Musalman	33,340	18,507	14,833
	All religions	41,538	22,902	18,636
Ghotki	Hindu	8,143	4,405	3,738
	Musalman	33,027	18,297	14,730
	All religions	41,684	23,015	18,669
Rohri	Hindu	21,649	11,585	10,064
	Musalman	54,846	30,669	24,177
	All religions	77,310	42,728	34,582
Sukkur	Hindu	39,801	22,307	17,494
	Musalman	57,315	32,956	24,359
	All religions	98,858	56,286	42,572
Shikarpur	Hindu	42,195	21,989	20,206
	Musalman	70,651	39,443	31,208
	All religions	113,070	61,588	51,482
Garhi Yasin	Hindu	13,990	7,369	6,621
	Musalman	48,253	26,848	21,605
	All religions	62,534	34,263	28,271
Total	Hindu	1,8,031	79,767	68,264
	Musalman	358,396	200,273	158,123
	All religions	510,292	282,306	227,986

OF LITERATES (CENSUS OF 1921).

Literate.			Percentage of literates to total population.		
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1,018	942	76	16	27	3
430	379	51	1	2	0.4
1,458	1,328	130	4	7	1
983	949	34	13	22	1
379	353	26	1	2	0.2
1,368	1,308	60	4	6	0.3
398	370	28	5	8	1
168	161	7	1	1	0.5
573	533	40	1	2	0.2
581	553	28	7	13	1
366	342	24	1	2	0.2
1,002	943	59	2	4	0.3
3,153	2,957	196	15	26	2
1,439	1,091	348	3	4	1
4,729	4,141	588	6	10	2
8,254	7,584	670	21	34	4
1,521	1,448	73	3	4	0.3
10,184	9,307	877	10	17	2
6,795	6,328	467	16	29	2
1,101	1,036	65	2	3	0.2
7,963	7,410	553	7	12	1
1,723	1,677	46	12	23	1
277	258	19	1	1	0.1
2,014	1,949	65	3	6	0.2
22,905	21,360	1,545	15	27	2
5,681	5,068	613	2	3	0.4
29,291	26,919	2,372	6	10	1

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institution.			1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
<i>A.—Institutions.</i>						
1. High schools	Institutions ..	..	1	1	1	1
		Pupils ..				
		Male ..	225	271	252	291
		Female ..	..	..	..	..
2. Middle schools (English)*	Institutions ..	..	2	2	2	2
		Pupils ..				
		Male ..	60	..	..	..
		Female ..	..	54	57	43
3. Middle schools (vernacular.)†	Institutions ..	..	2	2	2	3
		Pupils ..				
		Male ..	227	101	246	316
		Female ..	..	..	..	..
4. Primary schools:—						
(a) Local board	Institutions ..	..	65	66	64	59
		Pupils ..				
		Male ..	2,997	3,208	3,083	3,073
		Female ..	15	19	4	1
(b) Municipal ..	Institutions ..	..	21	20	21	21
		Pupils ..				
		Male ..	1,935	1,621	1,793	1,904
		Female ..	365	311	419	409
(c) Aided ..	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils ..				
		Male ..	..	..	..	..
		Female ..	..	..	..	..
(d) Unaided ..	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils ..				
		Male ..	..	..	..	..
		Female ..	..	..	..	..
(e) Indigenous	Institutions ..	..	275	251	226	195
		Pupils ..				
		Male ..	7,083	5,573	6,265	5,760
		Female ..	2,565	2,487	1,995	1,661
Total primary schools	Institutions ..	..	361	337	311	275
		Pupils ..				
		Male ..	12,015	10,402	11,141	10,827
		Female ..	2,945	2,817	2,418	2,071
5. Training schools	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pupils ..				
		Male ..	..	..	..	..
		Female ..	..	..	..	..
6. Technical and special schools‡	Institutions ..	..	2	2	2	2
		Pupils ..				
		Male ..	86	17	43	70
		Female ..	..	..	..	..
Total public ..	Institutions ..	..	368	344	318	275
		Pupils ..				
		Male ..	12,623	10,791	11,682	11,504
		Female ..	2,945	2,871	2,475	2,114
Total ..			15,568	13,662	14,157	13,618

* Schools teaching through ..
† Schools teaching through ..
‡ Girls attending boys' schools

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
325	286	331	293	316	384	369	328	408
..
2	2	2	1	1	1	9	7	6
16	13	11	36	37	27	722	776	862
22	35	13	..	..	..	9	6	7
3	4	4	5	5	5	..	..	..
354	455	580	602	625	644	..	..	..
..
59	57	57	57	85	85	103	10	100
3,032	2,801	2,987	3,104	4,119	4,428	5,090	4,871	5,004
..
22	22	21	22	22	27	28	27	27
2,233	2,287	2,593	2,559	2,588	2,961	2,900	2,826	2,848
481	492	434	584	529	789	769	768	876
..	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5
..	100	122	120	131	136	108	88	174
..	9	4	2	33	77	94	56	154
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	109	108	..
..
198	188	183	170	166	166	155	147	130
6,132	5,742	5,282	6,130	5,001	5,851	4,779	4,283	4,058
1,940	1,665	1,694	808	1,478	751	1,313	1,317	1,058
279	268	262	250	275	280	288	277	262
11,897	10,930	10,984	11,913	11,839	13,376	12,877	11,968	12,084
2,421	2,166	2,132	1,394	2,041	1,617	2,176	2,141	2,088
..
..
..
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
69	91	73	66	64	66	89	71	41
..
287	277	271	259	284	289	301	289	270
12,161	11,775	11,979	12,910	12,881	14,497	14,166	13,143	13,395
2,448	2,201	2,145	1,394	2,041	1,617	2,165	2,275	2,095
14,604	13,976	14,124	14,304	14,922	16,114	16,351	15,398	15,490

medium of English.
medium of vernacular.
are included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institution.				1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
A—Institutions—contd.								
Private.	1. Advanced ..	Institutions ..		..	..	5	21
			Pupils ..	Male ..	..	88	291
				Female ..	..	..	54
	2. Private elementary ..	Institutions ..		230	226	224	213	
			Pupils ..	Male ..	2,353	1,314	2,364	2,299
				Female ..	646	1,628	631	428
	3. Other Schools not conforming to the Departmental Standard.	Institutions ..		..	..	..	..
			Pupils ..	Male
				Female
	Total private ..	Institutions ..		230	226	229	234	
			Pupils ..	Male ..	2,353	1,314	2,452	2,590
				Female ..	646	1,628	631	482
Total ..				2,999	2,942	3,083	3,072	
Grand Total ..	Institutions ..		598	570	547	517		
		Pupils ..	Male ..	14,976	12,105	14,134	14,094	
			Female ..	3,591	4,499	3,106	2,593	
Total ..				18,567	16,604	17,240	16,690	
B—Percentage of pupils.								
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.				30.7	28.2	30.0	29.9	
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.				8.0	9.1	6.8	5.9	
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils				20,715	16,932	18,196	17,262	
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.				18.9	15.4	16.6	15.7	

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905- 6.	1906-07.	1907-18.
22	5	11	11	8	4	4	..	1
377	93	90	97	126	315	65	..	22
53	..	21	16	9	..	..	..	..
227	288	294	130	160	147	138	149	116
2,353	3,103	3,329	1,392	1,760	1,481	1,243	1,345	1,365
761	731	864	387	457	435	493	387	323
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	198	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..
249	293	305	141	182	151	142	149	117
2,730	3,196	3,419	1,489	2,084	1,796	1,308	1,345	1,387
814	731	885	403	479	435	493	387	323
3,544	3,927	4,304	1,892	2,563	2,231	1,801	1,732	1,710
536	570	576	400	466	440	443	438	387
14,891	14,971	15,398	14,399	14,965	16,293	15,474	14,488	14,782
3,257	2,932	3,030	1,797	2,520	2,052	2,678	2,642	2,418
18,148	17,903	18,428	16,196	17,485	18,345	18,152	17,130	17,200
30.0	30.0	27.9	31.2	35.2	38.5	33.8	31.4	31.8
6.9	6.3	5.6	7.3	7.2	6.0	7.3	7.2	6.6
17,733	17,217	17,081	8,832	7,257	10,285	9,173	8,257	7,664
16.2	15.7	14.2	15.5	12.8	17.0	16.12	14.51	13.47

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institutions.		1908-09.	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12.	
A.—Institutions.						
Public.	1. High schools..	Institutions ..	1	2	2	2
		Pupils .. { Male ..	406	616	23	663
				</		

* Schools teaching through the
† Schools teaching through the
‡ Girls attending boy's Schools

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
945	956	968	841	862	682	622	663	612	599
..
6	7	6	6	4	5	5	6	6	8
577	574	605	533	433	531	562	570	486	564
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
136	146	150	151	150	157	162	58	172	160
6,950	7,545	7,800	7,892	8,577	8,841	8,436	8,479	9,536	9,257
4	10	7	11	15	68	104	112	132	103
29	29	30	31	33	33	31	31	30	29
2,517	2,573	2,536	2,542	2,648	2,016	2,400	2,572	2,537	2,550
1,213	1,211	1,146	1,231	1,445	1,298	1,402	1,573	1,621	1,611
5	8	9	8	8	5	9	7	7	6
675	703	774	665	577	467	653	544	480	483
..	153	166	184	174	171	189	179	201	141
..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	59	56	165	153	113	..	..	..	..
..
149	153	151	144	128	131	172	260	279	210
4,514	4,302	4,569	4,307	3,886	3,696	4,735	6,290	6,958	5,948
1,470	1,550	1,669	1,625	1,555	1,542	2,096	3,196	3,573	2,434
319	337	341	335	320	330	374	456	488	405
14,656	15,123	15,659	15,572	15,841	15,133	15,224	17,885	19,511	18,238
2,687	2,983	3,044	3,051	3,189	3,079	3,791	5,060	5,527	4,289
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	108	112
..	18	17	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	3
28	48	48	51	51	24	30	54	155	174
..	..	..	..	27	26	29	..	..	..
329	349	352	346	329	340	384	467	501	420
16,206	16,701	17,280	16,997	17,187	16,370	17,438	19,222	20,870	19,687
2,687	3,013	3,061	3,074	3,216	3,105	3,820	5,060	5,527	4,291
18,893	19,714	20,341	20,071	20,403	19,475	21,258	24,282	26,399	23,978

medium of English.
medium of Vernacular.
are included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

Class of Institution.				1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	
<i>A—Institution—contd.</i>								
Private.	1. Advanced	{	Institutions ..	4	5	11	10	
			{	Pupils .. { Male ..	50	81	210	195
				Female ..	..	3	35	135
		2. Private elementary	{	Institutions ..	157	186	217	201
	{			Pupils .. { Male ..	1,642	2,048	2,646	2,092
				Female ..	534	409	558	545
	3. Other Schools not conforming to the Departmental Standard.		{	Institutions ..	..	..	..	..
		{		Pupils .. { Male ..	..	..	..	..
				Female ..	..	..	..	..
		Total Private ..	{	Institutions ..	161	191	228	211
	{			Pupils .. { Male ..	1,692	2,129	2,856	2,287
				Female ..	534	412	593	680
	Total ..				2,226	2,541	3,449	2,967
	Grand Total ..	{	Institutions ..	422	479	518	521	
			{	Pupils .. { Male ..	15,283	16,989	17,179	17,684
				Female ..	2,824	2,692	2,919	3,316
Total ..				18,107	19,681	20,098	21,000	
<i>B—Percentage of pupils.</i>								
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.				32·7	36·6	38·6	35·7	
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.				7·8	7·4	8	8·4	
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils				8,173	8,934	9,328	10,078	
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.				14·36	15·7	16·39	16·2	

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
7	13	13	13	12	12	13	25	3	2
101	312	236	235	194	252	251	184	165	157
30	52	251	283	182	156	99	64	..	..
201	211	224	195	170	170	186	97	131	109
2,093	3,137	2,250	2,440	1,535	1,693	2,075	1,604	908	960
524	782	908	783	442	335	462	30	421	386
..	..	..	..	13	15	18	..	13	1
..	..	..	..	701	777	890	..	207	35
..	..	..	..	86	79	130	..	34	15
208	224	237	208	195	195	217	122	147	112
2,194	3,449	2,486	2,675	2,430	2,722	3,916	1,788	1,280	1,152
554	834	1,159	1,066	710	570	691	94	455	401
2,748	4,283	3,645	3,741	3,140	3,292	3,907	1,882	1,735	1,553
537	573	589	354	524	535	601	589	648	532
18,400	20,150	19,766	19,672	19,617	19,092	20,654	21,010	22,152	20,839
3,241	3,847	4,220	4,140	3,926	3,675	4,511	5,154	5,982	4,692
21,641	23,997	23,986	23,812	23,543	22,767	25,165	26,164	38,134	25,531
37.1	42.9	42.07	41.8	40.7	41.7	44.0	45.2	47.9	49.9
8.2	9.8	10.7	10.5	10.2	9.3	11.5	13.7	15.2	13.7
10,277	11,164	10,861	10,129	9,729	10,274	11,828	12,431	13,768	12,068
16.51	17.9	17.4	16.2	15.6	16.5	19.0	20.6	22.5	23.0

**TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
AND SCHOLARS THEREIN, 1921-22.**

Class of Institutions.	Under the management of Government or Local Boards.			
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
High Schools	1	219	1	204
Middle Schools (English) .. ..	....	....	3	338
Do. (Vernacular) .. ..	....	....	....	....
Primary Schools .. ..	....	....	189	13,521
Training Schools	1	112	....	....
Technical and Other Special Schools	...	....	3	174
Total ..	2	331	196	14,237

Class of Institutions.	Under Private management.				Total.	
	Aided by Govern- ment or by District or Municipal fund.		Unaided.			
	Institu- tions.	Schol- ars.	Institu- tions.	Schol- ars.	Institu- tions.	Schol- ars.
High Schools	1	178	..	..	3	601
Middle Schools (English) ..	4	208	1	18	8	564
Do. (Vernacular) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	216	9,006	..	..	405	22,527
Training Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	112
Technical and Other Special Schools	..	..	..	..	3	174
Total ..	221	9,392	1	18	420	23,978

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Class of institutions.	Total expenditure in 1921-22.							
	Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenue of Native States.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
High Schools ..	34,197	..	10,478	13,576	..	3,241	224	61,716
Middle Schools ..	10,238	360	7,575	9,123	..	5,349	..	32,645
Primary Schools..	2,67,670	17,064	55,022	7,022	4,800	6,762	7,887	3,66,227
Training Schools..	12,342	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,342
Technical and Other Special Schools.	5,702	2,521	200	116	..	3,048	1,586	13,173
Total ..	3,30,149	19,945	73,275	29,837	4,800	18,400	9,697	4,86,103
Subscriptions ..	9,458	7,650	1,522	92	..	..	..	18,722
Miscellaneous ..	2,141	2,500	1,200	..	..	120	..	5,941
Grand Total ..	3,41,748	30,095	75,997	29,929	4,800	18,520	9,697	51,786

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1896	474,080	14,412	30·40	10,263	21·65
1897		14,277	30·12	14,994	31·63
1898		11,792	24·87	9,568	20·18
1899		15,396	32·48	8,418	17·76
1900		13,691	28·88	11,327	23·89
1901		12,868	24·61	9,169	17·53
1902		13,865	26·51	10,576	20·22
1903		13,740	26·28	11,530	22·05
1904		13,782	26·36	9,636	18·43
1905		14,402	27·54	12,611	24·12
1906	522,919	11,784	22·54	16,861	32·24
1907		10,033	19·19	14,248	27·06
1908		11,113	21·25	11,217	21·41
1909		11,098	21·22	11,216	21·41
1910		11,921	22·78	10,213	19·53
1911		12,079	20·88	8,982	15·53
1912		13,179	22·78	10,130	17·51
1913		12,868	22·24	10,975	18·97
1914		13,194	22·81	10,995	19·01
1915		12,787	22·10	10,971	18·97
1916	573,535	14,998	26·15	13,336	23·25
1917	"	14,917	26·01	26,311	45·87
1918	"	9,023	15·73	48,358	84·32
1919	"	11,485	20·02	11,500	20·05
1920	"	12,138	21·17	9,364	16·32
1921	509,362	13,867	27·22	8,511	16·70
1922	"	12,638	24·81	7,055	13·85

The plague appeared in 1897. The figures for the year

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Deaths from							
Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Influenza.
..	..	166	9,638	58	175	226	....
..	..	158	12,509	285	182	1,860	....
..	..	..	7,724	280	161	1,453	....
..	..	..	6,236	170	155	1,857	....
..	9	2	8,829	288	217	1,982	....
2	..	177	7,582	98	143	1,167	....
7	11	90	8,932	129	129	1,278	....
2	652	11	9,041	140	176	1,508	....
3	..	2	8,443	81	174	933	....
19	..	509	10,440	93	190	1,187	....
..	103	79	15,123	148	44	364	....
107	34	..	13,069	80	43	915	....
2	..	6	9,936	57	40	1,176	....
..	114	2	9,803	72	39	1,186	....
1	349	44	8,348	78	33	1,360	....
8	32	110	7,589	55	48	1,140	....
6	309	69	8,567	38	31	1,110	....
3	25	60	9,565	20	39	1,263	....
2	2	5	9,651	69	42	1,224	....
253	42	2	9,105	87	44	1,438	....
1	28	9	11,412	70	174	1,642	....
467	261	53	23,331	134	137	1,928	....
1,384	1	3	45,460	98	143	1,269	} Not available.
2	183	94	9,543	78	143	1,457	
4	..	96	7,991	68	99	1,111	
..	6	7	6,943	72	99	1,371	
1	..	9	5,708	45	149	1,099	44

previous to 1899 have been included in fever.

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

Taluka and Town.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
<i>Talukas.</i>					
Ubauro	36,631	910	24·83	596	16·27
Mirpur Mathelo	38,667	925	23·92	624	16·13
Pano Akil	41,538	1,314	31·63	563	13·55
Ghotki	41,684	1,031	24·80	576	13·81
Rohri	77,310	1,433	18·53	798	10·32
Sukkur	56,038	2,179	38·88	1,048	18·70
Shikarpur	57,567	1,613	28·02	788	13·69
Garhi Yasin	62,534	1,730	27·66	1,001	16·01
<i>Towns.</i>					
Shikarpur	55,347	1,506	27·21	1,719	31·05
Sukkur	42,046	1,223	29·08	798	18·97
Total	5,09,362	13,867	27·22	8,511	16·70

FOR THE YEAR 1921.

Deaths per 1,000 from

Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
..	.	..	561	....	13	10	12
.	..	4	590	3	13	....	14
.	.	..	547	....	5	19	2
.	.	..	491	13	38	10	24
.	.	2	709	9	25	15	40
..	1	..	950	3	23	13	56
..	..	..	769	....	1	7	11
.	..	..	957	1	6	14	23
..	..	..	781	29	80	7	822
..	5	1	601	14	45	14	118
..	6	7	6,956	72	249	99	1,122

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number	
							1896.	1897.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>			Rs.				
1	Sukkur Civil Hospital ..	I	1880 ..	26,674	{ In-door .. 43 Out-door.. 83	410 5,279	707 3,661	
2	Shikarpur Civil Hospital.	I	Not known	..	{ In-door Out-door.. ..	605 3,207	607 8,347	
3	Lady Dufferin fund female hospital, Shikarpur.	V	1893 ..	2,390	{ In-door .. 16 Out-door.. 87	}	Not	
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>							
4	Church Mission Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	V	1912 ..	..	{ In-door .. 301 Out-door.. 24	.. ..	.. ..
5	Municipal Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	III	1912 ..	4,302	{ In-door Out-door.. 61	.. ..	.. ..
6	Sukkur	III	Not known.	4,572	{ In-door .. 2 Out-door.. 94	73 10,163	89 7,152	
7	Victoria, Shikarpur ..	III	1857 ..	4,897	{ In-door Out-door.. 170	27 16,897	39 16,705	
8	New Dispensary, Shikarpur.	III	1911 ..	11,036	{ In-door .. 15 Out-door.. 281	.. ..	.. ..
9	Rohri	III	Not known.	2,756	{ In-door .. 1 Out-door.. 101	83 7,097	60 5,623	
10	Garhi Yasin ..	III	1895 ..	3,836	{ In-door .. 2 Out-door.. 64	141 5,145	45 2,468	
11	Ghotki	III	1885 ..	1,750	{ In-door Out-door.. 53	60 4,516	32 4,035	
12	Ubauro	III	1895 ..	2,247	{ In-door Out-door.. 32	14 2,136	8 773	
13	Mirpur Mathelo ..	III	1905 ..	2,888	{ In-door .. 6 Out-door.. 52	.. ..	.. ..

AND DISPENSARIES (1921).

of patients treated during the year

1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
426	309	393	369	434	442	486	546	995	876	1,065
3,982	3,880	4,693	5,408	5,212	5,523	6,533	5,922	7,698	7,081	8,144
530	421	450	412	488	289	325	394	451	442	376
9,432	9,589	9,051	10,730	6,374	2,636	3,738	4,717	6,755	7,532	6,345
available.		{	109	128	303	239	238	274	326	343
			5,675	6,929	7,322	9,281	9,235	10,321	11,029	10,955
..
..
..
..
77	69	77	105	98	75	33	97	82	87	74
9,362	9,186	11,750	12,242	10,758	11,022	13,214	13,906	15,707	14,749	15,206
57	65	82	109	99	117	89	136	148	141	187
17,657	16,348	18,218	19,929	21,464	26,314	31,891	33,375	45,738	38,109	37,194
..
..
61	58	107	88	85	81	77	101	107	80	64
6,439	6,911	8,470	10,454	9,769	10,414	10,197	9,035	9,533	8,093	7,560
53	46	40	34	22	43	17	23	19	48	39
3,223	4,705	4,671	4,834	4,942	6,032	7,484	7,609	8,793	5,604	3,988
49	33	41	6	39	41	15	30	26	34	34
4,746	4,896	4,959	4,622	5,023	5,117	6,119	6,389	7,814	6,011	6,934
11	35	24	12	21	18	29	42	19	22	26
1,832	4,196	3,942	4,211	4,239	5,905	5,416	5,941	5,742	3,147	3,373
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17	29	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,368	1,983	4,709	5,109

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number	
							1896.	1897.
	<i>Dispensaries—contd.</i>			Rs.				
14	Pano Akal ..	III	1909 ..	2,995	{ In-door . 1 Out-door . 22	..	..	..
15	N.-W. Railway, Rohri..	VI	1889 ..	6,059	{ In-door . .. Out-door.. 43	..	743	} Not
16	Do. Loco, Sukkur ..	VI	1880 ..	2,552	{ In-door Out-door . 64	..	5,438	
17	Do. Ruk ..	VI	1890 ..	2,556	{ In-door . .. Out-door.. 14	..	..	} Not
18	Municipal Dispensary, Garibabad, Sukkur.	III	1919 ..	2,571	{ In-door .. 104 Out-door.. ..	..	..
19	Municipal Dispensary, old Sukkur.	III	1918 ..	4,500	{ In-door Out-door.. ..	..	..	..

Class I.—State

Class III.—Local

Class V.—Private

Class VI.—

Note.—In 1921 the name of Victoria Dispensary has

AND DISPENSARIES (1921)—*contd.*

of patients treated during the year

1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
..
..
available.	{	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		577	791	921	1,289	1,026	1,460	1,715	1,256	1,208
..
4,350	3,789	3,054	3,691	3,857	3,554	3,376	3,949	4,602	4,288	4,599
available.	{	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		850	859	572	719	1,167	1,371	1,911	1,807	2,432
..
..
..
..

public.

Board and Municipal.

not aided.

Railway.

been changed to Lakmichand Teekchand Dispensary.

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance		Number	
							1909.	1910.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>			Rs.				
1	Sukkur Civil Hospital..	I	1880 ..	26,674	{ In-door .. 43 Out-door.. 83		1,038 7,477	997 7,115
2	Shikarpur Civil Hospital.	I	Not known.	..	{ In-door Out-door.. ..		Transferred	
3	Lady Dufferin fund female hospital, Shikarpur.	V	1893 ..	2,390	{ In-door .. 16 Out-door.. 87		290 10,351	265 7,453
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>							
4	Church Mission Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	V	1912 ..	..	{ In-door .. 301 Out-door.. 24		.. ..	.. ..
5	Municipal Female Dispensary, Sukkur.	III	1912 ..	4,302	{ In-door Out-door.. 61		.. ..	.. ..
6	Sukkur ..	III	Not known.	4,512	{ In-door .. 2 Out-door.. 94		65 15,452	63 13,572
7	Victoria, Shikarpur ..	III	1857 ..	4,897	{ In-door Out-door.. 170		178 35,772	180 35,631
8	New Dispensary, Shikarpur.	III	1911 ..	11,036	{ In-door .. 15 Out-door.. 281		.. ..	.. ..
9	Rohri ..	III	Not known.	2,756	{ In-door .. 1 Out-door.. 101		47 6,842	59 7,057
10	Garhi Yasin ..	III	1895 ..	3,836	{ In-door .. 2 Out-door.. 64		28 4,381	25 5,130
11	Ghotki ..	III	1885 ..	1,750	{ In-door Out-door.. 53		19 5,688	22 7,478
12	Ubauro ..	III	1895 ..	2,247	{ In-door Out-door.. 32		13 4,349	8 4,629
13	Mirpur Mathelo ..	III	1905 ..	2,888	{ In-door .. 6 Out-door.. 52		24 4,189	13 5,139

AND DISPENSARIES (1921)—*contd.*

of patients treated during the year

1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
873	999	1,044	1,037	1,099	1,164	1,501	1,223	1,051	1,057	1,114
7,065	7,098	8,086	7,953	7,135	7,281	9,547	8,236	7,341	8,977	8,955
to Larkana.										
278	249	256	199	213	478	580	560	696	597	611
7,208	7,320	6,640	6,682	5,800	6,739	7,720	6,769	8,283	8,582	8,655
..	49	221	218	215	301	305	368	484	123	284
..	9,144	4,717	3,195	2,687	3,555	4,596	3,917	4,354	1,740	2,404
..	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10,349	5,905	7,205	7,306	4,813	5,725	5,587	5,288	6,280	4,809
26	45	37	29	28	43	54	87	66	78	60
13,705	14,475	13,414	13,170	11,442	14,247	17,052	17,413	13,990	14,647	13,119
168	432	116	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33,364	19,033	2,210	7,375	15,209	16,600	21,121	13,598	8,582	11,127	15,455
297	102	468	477	356	364	437	423	379	377	376
4,696	19,252	33,315	39,212	28,102	27,199	33,339	25,378	22,175	23,252	25,176
48	57	51	99	153	94	67	77	71	50	42
6,215	6,694	7,246	11,869	10,824	10,488	11,551	6,941	6,678	6,060	5,604
22	19	45	30	27	39	74	47	67	73	75
4,049	5,819	7,433	7,726	5,959	7,054	9,407	8,204	7,561	7,207	7,090
27	24	32	42	31	22	23	29	31	29	19
6,054	6,379	5,242	5,116	5,415	5,347	5,581	4,983	5,345	5,241	5,001
15	19	22	31	15	13	20	79	50	51	84
4,547	3,837	3,556	3,891	4,070	2,560	2,895	4,446	3,683	3,325	2,816
32	24	32	19	25	22	21	43	47	62	44
3,851	3,637	3,653	3,765	3,035	4,568	5,109	4,086	3,401	3,257	3,241

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number	
							1909.	1910.
	<i>Dispensaries—concd.</i>			Rs.				
14	Pano Akil ..	III	1909	2,995	{ In-door .. 1	..	2	
					{ Out-door.. 22	2,095	6,701	
15	N.-W. Railway, Rohri..	VI	1889	6,059	{ In-door .. ..	..	..
					{ Out-door.. 43	1,2 6	1,700	
16	Do. Loco, Sukkur ..	VI	1880	2,552	{ In-door .. ..	..	..
					{ Out-door.. 64	4 851	3,920	
17	Do. Ruk ..	VI	1890	1,556	{ In-door .. 14	..	..
					{ Out-door.. 104	2,239	1,716	
18	Municipal Dispensary, Garibabad, Sukkur.	III	1919	2,571	{ In-door .. ..	..	..
					{ Out-door.. ..	..	..
19	Municipal Dispensary, old Sukkur.	III	1918	4,500	{ In-door .. ..	..	..
					{ Out-door.. ..	..	..

Class I.—State

Class III.—Local

Class V.—Private

Class VI.—

Note.—In 1921 name of Victoria Dispensary has

AND DISPENSARIES (1921)—*concl'd.*

of patients treated during the year

1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
3	21	21	19	21	20	14	15	15	20	40
5,251	4,858	4,580	5,089	4,086	4,168	4,661	4,190	4,150	3,340	3,157
..
2,111	4,221	4,343	4,835	3,978	4,879	5,204	4,056	5,013	3,900	4,105
..
4,210	4,485	5,218	6,840	6,489	5,685	4,892	5,451	4,398	4,903	4,578
..
1,317	1,312	1,632	1,569	1,557	1,925	1,900	1,219	1,472	1,777	1,888
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,346	10,515	12,967
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,396	6,272	7,164	7,901

public.

Board and Municipal.

not aided.

Railways.

been changed to Lakhmichand Teekchand Dispensary.

TABLE XXXII—VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	3,067	3,056	2,878	2,834
	Rural ..	12,490	12,476	12,243	12,656
	District ..	15,557	15,532	15,121	15,490
2. Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	627	504	478	410
	Rural ..	1,349	1,301	1,103	1,029
	District ..	1,976	1,805	1,581	1,439
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	46·12	44·45	41·90	40·50
	Rural ..	35·09	34·93	33·84	34·70
	District ..	36·96	36·54	35·20	30·38

Particulars.		1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	2,803	2,055	1,977	2,186
	Rural ..	12,794	12,405	12,889	12,243
	District ..	15,597	14,460	14,816	14,429
2. Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	381	134	142	188
	Rural ..	870	808	1,076	796
	District ..	1,251	1,022	1,218	984
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	39·75	27·33	23·45	26·27
	Rural ..	34·65	33·71	32·14	30·11
	District ..	35·51	32·63	30·63	29·45

Particulars.		1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	2,208	2,251	2,442	2,142
	Rural ..	12,775	13,735	13,452	11,551
	District ..	14,983	15,986	15,894	13,693
2. Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	62	70	132	79
	Rural ..	706	1,000	852	547
	District ..	768	1,130	984	626
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	24·44	24·83	28·40	24·58
	Rural ..	31·11	34·17	33·03	27·94
	District ..	30·12	32·70	32·25	27·86

TABLE XXXII—VACCINATION—*contd.*

Particulars.		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	2,163	2,275	2,248	2,391	2,613
	Rural ..	11,945	12,044	10,994	11,766	12,888
	District ..	14,108	14,319	13,242	14,157	15,501
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	77	33	15	51	33
	Rural ..	444	309	216	73	96
	District ..	521	342	241	124	129
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	24·79	25·55	25·05	27·03	26·46
	Rural ..	28·61	28·53	25·89	27·34	27·40
	District ..	27·95	28·01	25·76	27·29	27·23

Particulars.		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	2,315	2,431	2,602	2,204	2,275
	Rural ..	12,485	12,205	13,103	14,096	13,244
	District ..	14,800	14,636	15,705	16,300	15,519
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	182	13	72	5	49
	Rural ..	152	151	122	165	159
	District ..	334	164	194	170	208
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	24·97	24·44	26·74	22·09	23·24
	Rural ..	26·66	26·07	27·91	30·09	28·28
	District ..	26·37	25·78	27·70	28·70	27·43

Particulars.		1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1. Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	1,654	1,501	1,882	2,226	2,758
	Rural ..	10,906	8,872	10,567	10,874	11,886
	District ..	12,560	10,373	12,449	13,100	14,644
2. Successful re-vaccination.	Urban ..	112	35	97	22	47
	Rural ..	88	71	392	260	85
	District ..	200	106	489	282	132
3. Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the area.	Urban ..	17·66	15·36	19·80	22·48	24·59
	Rural ..	23·20	18·87	23·12	20·84	29·88
	District ..	22·23	18·26	22·54	23·31	28·96

TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF
WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.		Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.				
1896	2	802	28	..	..	..	23	551
1897	1	717	17	1	..	..	59	471
1898	1	798	24	1	..	..	5	535
1899	1	539	15	..	..	..	4	841
1900	..	*1,068	27	..	..	..	30	996
1901	..	629	47	..	..	..	10	494
1902	..	663	28	..	..	..	22	378
1903	..	70	28	2	..	..	..	450
1904	..	24	27	..	..	..	31	865
1905	2	303	27	17	..	..	14	504
1906	2	1,265	27	70	..	..	17	797
1907	1	833	33	9	..	..	6	376
1908	..	21	19	..	..	..	4	1,226
1909	1	38	18	..	..	..	6	700
1910	..	55	30	..	..	..	11	966
1911	..	2	21	..	..	..	13	1,021
1912	1	28	21	..	..	..	23	965
1913	..	..	34	..	..	..	21	1,001
1914	..	26	36	16	..	..	19	1,029
1915	..	11	51	1	..	..	8	1,021
1916	1	..	28	..	..	..	18	569
1917	..	..	36	..	..	..	4	813
1918	..	..	24	..	..	..	3	1,108
1919	2	†	15	†	..	..	5	1,532
1920	..	..	18	..	..	..	1	372
1921	..	..	18	..	..	..	17	463

*These include figures for the talukas transferred to Larkana district also. Figures are not available separately.

†Statistics of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes have been omitted in accordance with G. R. No. 7066, dated 21st October 1916.

TABLE XXXIV

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification.		Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Loans due by		Share Capital paid up.
				Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	
1. Banks—						
	1916..	..	..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
	1921..	..	..	..	..	..
	1922..	..	..	..	..	..
	1923..	1	80	..	..	25,550
	1924..	1	213	..	77,793	33,050
	1925..	1	190	..	1,70,929	39,150
2. Agricultural Societies—						
	Credit 1916..	7	787	25,173	..	..
	Non-credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1921..	44	1,761	97,150	..	24,182
	Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1922..	57	2,141	1,78,445	..	38,279
	Non-credit 1922..	1	26	309	..	3,790
	Credit 1923..	58	2,223	2,17,356	..	46,555
	Non-credit 1923..	1	46	15,655	..	10,500
	Credit 1924..	61	2,114	2,37,938	..	53,407
	Non-credit 1924..	3	355	29,691	..	12,040
	Credit 1925..	81	2,258	2,61,881	..	59,778
	Non-credit 1925..	5	494	48,689	..	16,880
3. Non-agricultural Societies—						
	Credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-credit 1916..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1921..	1	60	2,957	..	4,388
	Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1922..	2	179	8,897	..	6,918
	Non-credit 1922..	1	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1923..	3	252	10,078	..	8,515
	Non-credit 1923	1	..	..	..	..
	Credit 1924..	3	370	14,048	..	9,797
	Non-credit 1924..	1	..	Not commenced		
	Credit 1925..	3	504	29,341	..	10,828
	Non-credit 1925..	1	12	3,197	..	300

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from					Reserve fund.	Working Capital.	Profit and Loss for the year.
Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....
....
....
24	..	..	....	..	..	25,574	..
27,718	..	..	31,215	..	..	91,983	358
1,43,696	..	..	23,136	..	500	2,06,482	2,233
8,764	833	..	....	7,692	7,024	24,313	1,916
....
8,384	3,620	..	46,200	12,152	16,924	1,11,462	4,047
....
11,078	2,150	..	1,06,727	11,600	20,971	1,90,805	3,733
....	148	..	....	..	..	3,938	165
8,530	4,484	..	1,30,664	10,615	24,704	2,25,552	7,764
3	1,063	..	5,000	2,000	72	18,638	638
8,956	3,005	..	1,40,394	9,716	32,468	2,47,846	9,962
11	6,215	..	10,000	1,800	202	30,268	1,386
10,152	924	..	1,58,597	8,237	42,404	2,80,092	9,245
14,427	....	18	17,813	1,800	548	51,662	4,019
....
....
....	....	..	....	..	..	4,388	56
....
1,450	750	..	....	..	56	9,062	360
....
....	1,160	829	1,500	..	158	12,162	723
....
8,072	....	..	500	..	482	18,851	201
working.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
556	3,025	8,545	6,990	..	683	30,627	1,324
....	..	..	4,000	..	..	4,300	6

KHAIRPUR STATE

TABLE A—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.
(Khairpur State)

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1895-1896.	1900-1901.	1905-1906.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.	1916-17.
Cattle—						
Oxen and he-buffaloes ..	26,798	27,028	36,116	36,851	48,204	29,730
Milch cattle ..	35,923	26,457	31,966	31,114	46,720	29,700
Total Cattle ..	62,721	53,485	68,082	67,965	94,924	59,430
Others—						
Horses and mares ..	5,953	4,765	6,792	6,938	65,877	8,204
Sheep and goats ..	77,191	36,449	55,132	23,408	66,658	54,835
Mules ..	94	74	Not available	1,087	77	94
Asses ..	7,265	5,312	5,654	10,586	5,475	5,515
Total ..	90,503	46,600	67,578	42,019	1,38,087	68,648
Ploughs ..	13,757	14,325	18,927	15,190	16,959	14,197
Carts ..	4,426	4,002	5,417	5,355	6,186	6,676

TABLE B—REVENUE DETAILS.

Head of revenue realised.	1896-1897.	1897-1898	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	9,49,219	8,98,139	9,42,382	9,87,047	9,54,911	10,99,029
Forest ..	61,830	47,604	49,198	26,983	16,128	21,974
Abkari ..	69,982	80,934	72,419	1,00,070	59,429	83,922
Taxes ..	50,983	50,515	53,477	69,782	63,391	72,916
Other sources ..	48,681	31,338	35,380	30,963	31,814	27,506
Deposits and advances ..	32,021	29,474	48,680	41,089	60,170	51,748
Total ..	12,12,716	11,38,004	12,01,536	12,55,934	11,94,843	13,57,125

Head of revenue realised.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	10,64,522	6,13,117	12,00,278	15,52,915	11,56,685	13,06,037
Forest ..	24,773	26,227	35,403	36,543	37,815	44,365
Abkari ..	1,00,487	88,327	89,901	97,706	42,730	59,893
Taxes ..	63,685	57,965	1,04,370	1,11,611	1,62,920	1,44,134
Other sources ..	30,227	32,376				
Deposits and advances ..	22,713	17,736	31,163	26,392	41,832	35,728
Total ..	13,06,407	8,35,748	14,61,115	18,25,467	14,68,295	16,26,124

TABLE B—REVENUE DETAILS—*contd.*

Head of revenue realised.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	12,69,380	13,31,913	13,90,572	14,85,308	12,18,126	17,85,899	14,77,403
Forest ..	62,881	30,829	15,276	15,264	9,903	9,363	22,880
Abkari ..	65,458	59,717	67,715	73,750	55,629	72,972	75,312
Taxes ..	1,51,467	1,45,181	1,64,398	1,58,195	1,66,418	1,62,432	1,67,133
Other sources ..	42,322	31,375	32,574	25,260	37,451	47,865	45,430
Deposits and advances ..	1,33,621	3,20,726	78,242	91,987	2,85,537	2,61,775	3,29,754
Total ..	17,25,129	19,19,741	17,48,777	18,49,764	17,74,364	23,40,306	21,17,912

Head of revenue realised.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ..	15,40,121	19,71,838	18,20,733	12,75,190	13,86,788	17,56,010	20,30,756
Forest ..	22,789	27,948	15,817	23,019	15,371	19,177	27,671
Abkari ..	76,653	80,612	87,253	95,927	93,350	1,38,408	1,51,673
Taxes ..	1,62,131	1,72,872	1,91,240	2,17,441	2,26,453	2,31,529	1,99,017
Other sources ..	48,732	93,935	54,719	74,787	94,466	51,501	61,683
Deposits and advances ..	3,67,071	2,31,669	5,59,686	3,61,963	3,14,628	3,18,628	5,14,685
Total ..	22,17,497	25,78,924	27,29,448	20,48,327	21,31,056	25,15,253	29,85,485

TABLE C—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in						
	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
1. Offences against public tranquility.	..	5	37	13	40	5	8
2. Murder ..	..	2	1	1	..	1	2
3. Culpable homicide.	1	6	1	1	19	8	2
4. Rape ..	..	..	1	2	2	5	..
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt.	40	25	44	20	40	38	42
6. Dacoity ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Robbery ..	1	..	1	5	4	1	..
8. Theft ..	198	151	112	139	92	82	118
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	145	229	209	231	229	239	290
10. Salt Law ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
11. Abkari ..	7	3	3	1	..	..	..
12. Other offences	69	..	89	69	130	72	110
Total ..	466	423	499	482	556	451	572

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in						
	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
1. Offences against public tranquility.	..	..	17	16	7	8	13
2. Murder ..	2	1	2	..	5	4	4
3. Culpable homicide.	3	1	..	1	2	1	3
4. Rape ..	..	..	1	1	3	2	4
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt.	23	14	53	208	287	357	305
6. Dacoity ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
7. Robbery ..	1	..	10	2	2	1	..
8. Theft ..	109	122	116	71	73	97	84
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	282	330	327	307	291	369	431
10. Salt Law ..	..	..	..	5	4	3	3
11. Abkari ..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..
12. Other offences	103	145	106	51	40	43	79
Total ..	523	615	632	665	717	888	926

TABLE C—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—*contd.*

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in					
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1. Offences against public tranquillity	5	6	8	3	3	16
2. Murder ..	4	3	7	2	2	3
3. Culpable homicide.	2	3	3	6	6	1
4. Rape ..	4	5	2	4	1	2
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt.	310	411	456	301	346	54
6. Dacoity ..	....	....	1	....	2	6
7. Robbery ..	....	....	3	....	4	....
8. Theft ..	75	84	95	97	124	142
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	412	476	545	480	539	401
10. Salt Law ..	2	3	....	1	2	4
11. Abkari ..	2	1	8	2	4	3
12. Other offences	56	53	143	66	112	101
Total ..	872	1,045	1,271	962	1,145	733

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in					
	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
1. Offences against public tranquillity.	32	5	7	....	....	5
2. Murder ..	10	13	2	7	9	6
3. Culpable homicide.	2	2	1	11	3	2
4. Rape ..	2	7	2	1	....	....
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt.	46	66	28	19	18	33
6. Dacoity ..	18	....	....	3	....	2
7. Robbery ..	5	9	2	2	1	....
8. Theft ..	137	109	236	142	93	82
9. Other offences against the I.P.C.	390	343	382	330	161	220
10. Salt Law ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Abkari ..	2	1	5	....	1	1
12. Other offences	107	86	112	99	57	87
Total ..	751	641	777	614	343	438

TABLE D—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS.

Year.	Criminal.			
	Original.		Appellate.	
	Number of Courts.	Number of persons dealt with.	Number of Courts.	Applications.
1896-1897	24	1,038	3	113
1897-1898	26	1,022	3	33
1898-1899	21	956	4	26
1899-1900	25	978	4	110
1900-1901	8	1,145	4	31
1901-1902	8	1,038	4	46
1902-1903	7	1,062	4	33
1903-1904	7	1,149	4	50
1904-1905	8	1,220	5	38
1905-1906	8	1,238	5	53
1906-1907	20	1,226	5	32
1907-1908	18	1,513	6	34
1908-1909	15	1,560	6	35
1909-1910	15	1,893	5	34
1910-1911	12	1,631	5	36
1911-1912	12	2,153	5	45
1912-1913	11	2,626	5	41
1913-1914	13	2,198	5	18
1914-1915	13	2,332	5	24
1915-1916	13	2,017	5	24
1916-1917	13	1,745	5	50
1917-1918	14	1,548	5	54
1918-1919	13	1,479	5	42
1919-1920	15	1,554	5	29
1920-1921	15	1,349	5	38
1921-1922	17	1,557	5	80

TABLE D—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS—*contd.*

Year.	Civil.					
	Original.			Appellate.		
	No. of Courts.	Suits.		No. of Courts.	Appeals.	
		Number	Value.		Number.	Value.
			Rs.			Rs.
1896-1897	16	1,041	43,574	1	27	3,801
1897-1898	16	664	22,740	1	11	2,265
1898-1899	15	905	38,027	3	25	4,285
1899-1900	16	904	39,733	3	23	6,542
1900-1901	6	1,075	81,151	3	34	6,352
1901-1902	6	963	45,914	3	74	29,949
1902-1903	6	1,263	64,108	3	68	8,806
1903-1904	6	1,504	55,899	3	81	15,352
1904-1905	8	1,191	44,721	5	46	3,704
1905-1906	8	1,159	1,24,154	5	77	13,609
1906-1907	20	1,954	69,255	5	103	18,871
1907-1908	18	2,418	2,56,111	6	224	40,496
1908-1909	16	2,614	1,15,007	6	238	35,984
1909-1910	16	2,735	2,04,342	5	222	35,466
1910-1911	13	2,294	1,44,020	5	249	37,479
1911-1912	13	2,424	1,63,037	5	211	50,885
1912-1913	12	2,842	2,81,383	7	223	34,729
1913-1914	14	2,773	3,62,734	7	215	30,545
1914-1915	15	3,030	2,77,058	7	273	39,003
1915-1916	16	8,331	5,69,004	7	308	45,410
1916-1917	16	7,675	10,33,872	7	370	33,210
1917-1918	16	4,761	5,16,628	7	329	90,679
1918-1919	15	3,730	1,91,483	7	205	32,847
1919-1920	15	2,899	2,66,226	7	184	35,808
1920-1921	15	2,338	1,98,138	7	169	1,40,956
1921-1922	16	2,547	2,98,905	7	170	57,042

TABLE E—REGISTRATION.

Year.				Registration offices.	Documents registered.	Value of documents registered.	Fees realised.
				No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897	..	..	..	4	27	6,393	444
1897-1898	..	..	..	4	56	14,764	777
1898-1899	..	..	..	4	77	13,857	695
1899-1900	..	..	..	5	80	13,633	672
1900-1901	..	..	..	5	89	11,666	347
1901-1902	..	..	..	5	83	24,735	872
1902-1903	..	..	..	5	98	27,921	1,181
1903-1904	..	..	..	5	172	42,603	814
1904-1905	..	..	..	5	363	90,526	1,488
1905-1906	..	..	..	5	236	64,116	1,094
1906-1907	..	..	..	5	136	30,335	360
1907-1908	..	..	..	5	282	1,14,468	1,673
1908-1909	..	..	..	5	366	1,06,560	2,111
1909-1910	..	..	..	5	248	91,462	1,012
1910-1911	..	..	..	5	260	1,00,343	1,524
1911-1912	..	..	..	5	323	1,44,342	2,781
1912-1913	..	..	..	5	261	1,17,157	1,502
1913-1914	..	..	..	5	511	3,87,373	5,984
1914-1915	..	..	..	5	509	1,79,086	3,423
1915-1916	..	..	..	5	718	2,70,681	5,262
1916-1917	..	..	..	5	595	2,48,146	6,218
1917-1918	..	..	..	5	686	2,50,430	5,154
1918-1919	..	..	..	5	917	3,17,886	7,666
1919-1920	..	..	..	5	782	5,83,676	6,780
1920-1921	..	..	..	5	900	3,10,848	8,930
1921-1922	..	..	..	5	945	2,82,915	7,562

TABLE F—EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1896-1897	117	3,533	325	3,858
1897-1898	110	3,301	453	3,754
1898-1899	109	3,535	393	3,928
1899-1900	121	4,190	411	4,604
1900-1901	142	4,439	388	4,827
1901-1902	150	5,337	348	5,685
1902-1903	156	4,931	351	5,282
1903-1904	135	4,199	387	4,586
1904-1905	104	3,391	241	3,632
1905-1906	105	3,321	181	3,502
1906-1907	102	3,447	308	3,755
1907-1908	102	3,423	200	3,623
1908-1909	98	3,290	216	3,506
1909-1910	98	3,221	237	3,458
1910-1911	109	3,566	292	3,858
1911-1912	114	4,127	258	4,385
1912-1913	122	4,193	285	4,478
1913-1914	123	4,041	470	4,511
1914-1915	131	4,461	480	4,941
1915-1916	129	4,603	475	5,078
1916-1917	135	4,814	399	5,213
1917-1918	137	4,766	291	5,057
1918-1919	124	4,790	410	5,200
1919-1920	122	4,813	287	5,100
1920-1921	127	4,885	338	5,223
1921-1922	137	5,227	262	5,489

TABLE G--HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

No.	Name.	Expendi- ture.	Average daily attendance	Number of patients				
				1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	
<i>Hospitals.</i>								
1	Sir Ali Murad's Civil Hospital at Khairpur.	Rs. 28,615.	{ In-door .. } 81.44	{ 33	30	56	68	
			{ Out-door. } 23,716	{ 34,787	35,604	34,672		
*2	Lady Willingdon Hospi- tal for Women at Khairpur.		{ In-door .. } 29.05	{ ..	..	..	13
			{ Out-door. } ..	{ ..	2,494	14,442		
3	Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Hospital at Kot Diji		{ In-door .. } 79.24	{ ..	..	69	80
			{ Out-door.. } 14,065	{ 26,802	24,933	27,194		
<i>Dispensaries.</i>								
4	Gambat Dispensary ..		{ In-door .. } 56.01	{ ..	..	..	5
			{ Out-door.. } 11,589	{ 13,296	17,196	18,025		
5	Mir Wah Dispensaries at Thari.		{ In-door .. } 38.03	{ 15	62	38	11	
		{ Out-door.. } 546	{ 600	1,319	1,231			
6	Chang Dispensary ..	{ In-door .. } 39.32	{ ..	..	..	1	
		{ Out-door.. } 4,745	{ 4,105	5,502	3,352			
7	Nara Dispensary ..	{ In-door .. } ..	{ ..	..	..	..
		{ Out-door.. } ..	{ ..	..	..	..
†8	His Highness' Camp Dis- pensary.	{ In-door .. } ..	{ ..	..	..	..
		{ Out-door. } ..	{ ..	..	..	365	
9	Camel Corps Dispensary.	{ In-door .. } ..	{ ..	..	..	..
		{ Out-door.. } ..	{ ..	..	..	..
10	Travelling Dispensary ..	{ In-door .. } 0.98	{ ..	..	..	..
		{ Out-door.. } ..	{ ..	..	..	..

* Formerly there was a Female Hospital at Khairpur. named after Sir E. James, but it was demolished

†Closed on

(IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22.)

treated during the year.									
1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
61	42	66	36	41	48	148	139	84	71
34,130	49,016	40,779	45,643	59,146	59,750	62,101	47,472	42,913	42,633
38	30	14	17	6	6	26	18	12	62
15,936	20,700	18,284	20,589	14,251	9,633	13,554	13,105	13,613	12,833
102	70	837	1,172	47	46	39	35	37	39
22,532	22,344	20,803	31,184	31,805	30,723	47,087	22,043	43,277	26,490
14	17	24	15	25	40	68	61	28	31
21,771	33,553	26,447	32,469	25,501	26,539	30,179	28,786	28,487	32,935
12	10	40	48	..	..	..	6	8	22
1,233	1,999	11,124	13,083	13,742	16,557	14,939	14,066	11,178	13,385
..	..	..	4	5	6	8	14	9	8
8,575	13,145	12,485	13,257	12,651	12,503	13,361	13,121	10,824	10,339
..
..
..
3,315	3,627	5,727	3,123	..	4,479	5,580	1,531	..	5,113
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	43	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	755	2,780	3,267
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,545	2,189	..

and a new Hospital constructed and named after Her Excellency Lady Willingdon in 1914.
April 30th, 1913.

TABLE G—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

No.	Name.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number of patients				
					1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
<i>Hospitals.</i>									
1	Sir Ali Murad's Civil Hospital at Khairpur.	Rs. 28,615.	{ In-door ..	81.44	{ 132	58	103	194	
			{ Out-door ..		{ 41,981	38,910	39,197	41,144	
2	Lady Willingdon Hospital for Women at Khairpur.		{ In-door ..	29.05	{ 9	31	40	57	
			{ Out-door ..		{ 15,591	15,699	11,512	15,723	
3	Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Hospital at Kot Diji.		{ In-door ..	79.24	{ 4	23	43	50	
			{ Out-door ..		{ 32,386	29,726	22,914	41,832	
<i>Dispensaries.</i>									
4	Gambat Dispensary ..		{ In-door ..	56.01	{ 31	51	57	52	
			{ Out-door ..		{ 35,292	26,941	27,758	30,840	
5	Mir Wah Dispensary at Thari.		{ In-door ..	38.03	{ 16	13	10	6	
			{ Out-door ..		{ 11,721	10,919	9,879	14,371	
6	Chang Dispensary ..		{ In-door ..	39.32	{ 12	32	27	6	
			{ Out-door ..		{ 14,635	12,902	11,039	11,373	
7	Nara Dispensary ..		{ In-door ..	..	{ ..	..	..	..
			{ Out-door ..		{ ..	..	..	..
†8	His Highness' Camp Dispensary.		{ In-door ..	..	{ ..	..	..	..
			{ Out-door ..		{ 4,828	4,531	..	..
9	Camel Corps Dispensary		{ In-door ..	..	{ 59	59	64	111
			{ Out-door ..		{ 2,451	2,894	1,294	7,160	
10	Travelling Dispensary ..		{ In-door ..	0.98	{ ..	..	..	..
			{ Out-door ..		{ ..	..	712	470

* Formerly there was a Female Hospital at Khairpur, named after Sir E. James, but it was demolished

† Closed on

(IN EXISTENCE DURING 1921-22)—*contd.*

treated during the year.

1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
181	152	182	163	137	79	131	88
38,474	39,747	43,480	41,379	34,393	34,092	25,613	29,640
113	275	315	333	185	194	202	108
12,254	13,935	15,365	15,570	14,434	12,237	10,769	10,693
48	54	50	52	44	45	36	40
39,085	39,268	52,322	46,652	40,612	34,905	31,371	89,226
44	50	40	72	84	34	35	41
23,923	23,490	32,468	37,043	20,328	22,968	16,596	20,404
5	6	3	15	2	3	....	....
9,146	10,244	14,696	16,806	17,060	14,494	15,012	18,902
3	4	6	11	15	6	7	4
9,397	9,833	10,663	12,052	16,055	10,424	9,327	10,598
..
1,821	1,576	1,878	963	645	230	200	....
..
..
100	45	94	246	171	72	76	101
3,657	3,860	4,916	8,929	11,671	10,016	7,592	6,668
..
211	179	328	360	477	47	258	356

and a new Hospital constructed and named after Her Excellency Lady Willingdon in 1914.
 April 30th, 1913.

TABLE H—VACCINATION.

Particulars.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Successful vaccination.	4,531	5,384	4,817	6,067	6,242	5,943
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	34	41	37	46	31	30

Particulars.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
Successful vaccination.	5,472	5,934	5,746	7,012	5,929	6,113
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	27	30	29	35	30	31

Particulars	1908-1909	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915
Successful vaccination.	6,050	6,197	6,165	7,027	6,803	6,175	6,375
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	30	31	31	35	30	27	28

Particulars.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Successful vaccination.	6,392	7,316	6,063	4,703	4,899	4,999	5,036
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population.	28	33	27	21	21	25	26

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CATALOGUED

Pak - Gaz
Gaz - Pak

N.G.

